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SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE REPORTED

Intervention of Premier Under-
stood to Have Resulted in an
Order to Leaders That All
the Workers Return to Work

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A re-
port has been received here that the
French railway strike has been set-
tled, although no announcement of the
terms of the settlement has been
made. The personal intervention of
the Premier, Alexander Millerand, on
behalf of the great mass of the French
people, resulted, it is understood, in
an order from the strike leaders that
all the workers return to their work.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—It is in-
evitable that the statements of the
government and of the railwaymen's
officials should be contradictory. The
government, for example, declares to-
day that the order for a general strike
has produced its full effect, that men
are continually coming out and that the
country is rapidly moving toward a
complete stoppage while at the same
time calling on the men to remain
cool and to beware of excitations to
violence. It is claimed, moreover, that
in the north, where the men have hith-
erto remained on duty, the strike
movement is spreading.

On the other hand, Alexander Mil-
lerand, the Premier, made the statement
this afternoon that the attempt at a
general strike had proved abortive,
that there was no change in the north,
that the situation on the eastern line
was better, and that on the Paris,
Lyons & Mediterranean Railway there
was considerable improvement. He
also gave figures showing a great im-
provement; at Avignon, two-thirds of
the men were back at work, and at
Lyons 20 trains had left.

He also stated that on the Orleans
line there are 30 per cent of defections,
that the state railway is running a
skeleton service, the number of mer-
chant and cattle trains being normal
and that at Toulouse, the workers
have refused to strike.

The official optimism, however, does
not appear to be altogether justified,
and is possibly merely designed to
reassure the French public. The
strikers are not receiving a very good
reception in the press. Indeed there
are foolish calls for extremely forceful
methods on the part of the govern-
ment. The arrests of the leaders,
which are confirmed, have caused a
profound sensation and may produce
the opposite effect from that intended.

The exact position with regard to
the Confederation Générale du Travail,
which has the power of ordering a
general strike, and the Fédération
des Cheminots, which has called for
a general railway strike, is under-
stood to be as follows:

The federation has asked the Con-
fédération Générale du Travail if it
can be relied upon in case of need,
and the Confédération Générale du
Travail has decided to give full as-
sistance whenever it is asked. Never-
theless, at present the Confédération
Générale du Travail will simply hold
itself in reserve. Mr. Jouhaux, the
secretary of the Confédération Géné-
rale du Travail, realizes the immense
gravity of engaging in a battle up to
the hilt, and if the government is not
too repressive, will endeavor to re-
sume negotiations.

It is understood that there are now
250,000 strikers, and that in Alsace-
Lorraine the strike is general. The
strikers state that only 10 per cent
of the mobilized men have responded
to the summons, but Mr. Millerand
puts the figure at 50 per cent.

The price of bread was to have been
doubled today, owing to withdrawal
of the government subsidies, but it has
been thought better to postpone the
increase for a fortnight.

Discussion of Situation

Mr. Jouhaux Believed to Be Working
to Avert General Conflict

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A
special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor who was recently in
Paris states that the chief circum-
stances which told against the suc-
cess of the attempt to extend the
French railway strike into a national
revolutionary struggle were the com-
parative weakness of the railwaymen's
organization, the fact that the mod-
erate or reformist school is in the as-
cendant and the consequent fact that
the executive of the General Con-
federation of Labor is on the whole
anti-revolutionary.

In view of the recent pronounce-
ments of policy by the officials of the
confederation, the probability is that
Leon Jouhaux and his colleagues have
decided to support the strike in order
that they may try to prevent a general
conflict and a chaotic division of the
workers' ranks, which might result
from the wide-spread discontent due
to the existing disparity between
wages and the terribly high cost of
living.

Weakness of Organization

The weakness of the railway organi-
zation is caused by the existence of a
number of self-contained local unions
or syndicates, each of which can act on
its own initiative. Thus, although a ma-
jority of the unions are linked up in

the railwaymen's federation, that or-
ganization possesses nothing like the
strength and influence of the British
National Union of Railwaymen, with
its vast membership under the direct
control of a single executive.

On the other hand the confederation
of Labor has a great influence with
the miners, the metal workers, and
the textile and transport workers, and
their action could be guided almost
entirely by the advice of their leaders
who are in close association with Mr.
Jouhaux and the other officials of the
general confederation.

Failure of Movement

These leaders have been impressed
by the utter failure of the general
strike movements in the past, and
although the membership of the
unions has quadrupled since 1914,
there are still over 4,000,000, out of
6,000,000 industrial workers in France,
unorganized. The economic discon-
tent might lead a proportion of these
to join a general strike movement,
but a sufficient number would prob-
ably hold back to render the attempt
futile. This would prove a disastrous
setback to the whole trade union
movement.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The
French Premier, Alexander Millerand,
made a brief but optimistic statement
on the strike conditions early this
afternoon. He said:

"The situation is satisfactory. Re-
ports from the companies and the
prefects bring confirmation of the
amelioration of conditions on all the
systems."

The Paris newspapers are unani-
mously today in declaring the public
absolutely out of sympathy with the
railroad strike. While expressing the
hope that it will come to an end
swiftly, the newspapers say they con-
sider it to be the duty of every citizen
to support the government in the pres-
ent struggle.

The "Journal des Débats" says
threats of revolution and dictatorship
by workmen's syndicates have finally
worn out the public patience.

OVATION IS GIVEN TO H. H. ASQUITH

Former British Premier Accorded
an Enthusiastic Reception on
Drive From His House in Cav-
endish Square to Westminster

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—H. H.
Asquith, the former British Premier,
who as Liberal nominee at the recent
borough of Paisley by-election was
returned by a large majority, wound
up the "dark and perilous adventure,"
which he entered upon so grimly and
finished so gayly, by a dramatic return
today to the House of Commons from
which the 1918 electoral landslide
swept him. The general public today
readily lent itself to the desire of his
followers and supporters to send him
back with an equal emphasis, and
large crowds gathered to cheer him
along the route from his house in
Cavendish Square to Westminster.

Mrs. Asquith Stands in Car

An especially dense crowd congregated
at the bottom of Whitehall and
in the neighborhood of Palace Yard,
and mounted and other police main-
tained order. Soon after 3 p. m. the
former Premier drove down Whitehall
in an open car with Mrs. Asquith
and his daughters, Lady Bonham Carter
and Princess Bibesco, and was given
a tremendous reception, the crowd
cheering with enthusiasm, which had
possibly little to do with political op-
inions. Mrs. Asquith stood in the car
waving to the crowd, obviously de-
lighted with the demonstration, and
Lady Bonham Carter also acknowl-
edged the cheering.

Mr. Asquith himself sat bareheaded,
somewhat nonplussed and obviously
deeply stirred. The car finished its
journey surrounded by a rampart of
policemen and followed by a cheer-
ing crowd, which swarmed through
the gates of Palace Yard, where Mr.
Asquith had another enthusiastic re-
ception. The yard was eventually
cleared by mounted police and the
crowd reluctantly dispersed.

Scene in House of Commons

Later reports of the scene in Cav-
endish Square and elsewhere indicate
that Mr. Asquith had an ovation such
as might be accorded to a popular
and successful general. The scene in
the House was somewhat different.
Every seat, whether on the floor or
in the galleries, was occupied and
there was a gathering behind the
Speaker's chair customary on his
speeches. Waiting at the bar of the
House, with his sponsors Sir Donald
Maclean and George Thorne, Mr. As-
quith surveyed the massed benches
with a quizzical expression, quite un-
perturbed by the complete silence
which reigned on the Coalition benches.

The ceremony of introduction was
quickly over. The Prime Minister
was in his place but left immediately
Mr. Asquith had shaken hands with
the Speaker, his departure being
marked by cheering cheers from the
Coalition benches. While the
spectators duly noted that Mr. As-
quith and the ministerial bench care-
fully ignored each other during the
introduction ceremony, only a few
noticed that, as the Prime Minister
passed out behind the Speaker's chair,
he stopped and exchanged cordial
greetings with his former chief, the
M. P. for Paisley. Which action gives
the key to the future relations of the
government and the former Premier
remains to be seen.

TREATY REJECTION IS NOW INDICATED

Democratic Leaders in the Senate
Assert That They Control
Enough Votes to Prevent Rati-
fication—Mr. Lodge Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The lineup in the United States
Senate yesterday on the ratification
of the Treaty of Peace, including the
Covenant for a League of Nations,
was such as to indicate strongly that
the compact is in grave danger of re-
jection for the second time, with the
inevitable result of throwing it into
the national conventions as an issue
to be fought out in the presidential
campaign.

Irrespective of their attitude toward
ratification, senators of all factions
were in agreement yesterday that the
end of the long fight in the Senate is
in sight, and that a week will de-
finitely establish the fate of the Treaty
as far as the Senate is concerned.
The general consensus is that the
Treaty is to be rejected on the final
roll call on the resolution of ratifica-
tion, the Democratic leaders asserting
that they will control enough votes to
prevent ratification and thus save the
President from the alternative of
pocketing it.

Following the receipt of definite in-
formation that the President will not
deposit a ratification that contains the
Lodge reservations to Article X and
the Monroe Doctrine, the Democrats
who were still on the hedge began to
drift back behind the Administration.
While more than a score of Democ-
rats will support the Lodge resolution
on the final roll call, Gilbert M.
Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Ne-
braska and Administration spokes-
man, made the positive statement yes-
terday that he could give the names
of 21 Democrats who would oppose
the resolution on the final showdown.

Warning by Irreconcilables

It was agreed on all sides that the
only hope of securing the passage of
the Treaty would be through a conces-
sion on the part of the Lodge forces
for a modification of the pivotal
clauses, on the strength of which
President Wilson is prepared to appeal
to the "solemn tribunal" of the people.
This hope is now practically dissi-
pated. The "irreconcilable" leaders
have served notice on Senator Lodge
that if he makes concessions they will
desert his banner immediately and op-
pose every reservation in his program.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from
Idaho, conveyed to Mr. Lodge an ultimatum similar to that delivered when
the bi-partisan conference was in
progress. In behalf of his faction the
Idaho Senator told the majority leader
that they would support his reserva-
tions in order to facilitate the dis-
posal of the reservation program, but
would oppose the program if any
modifications were made.

The maneuver to get the "irreconcil-
ables" to support the resolution of
ratification in order to put the respon-
sibility for pocketing the Treaty on
the President came to naught. The
Borah-Johnson-Brandee faction will
flatly refuse to vote for the resolution
even if they are perfectly certain that
the President will never deposit the
ratification.

Mr. Borah, after a survey of the sit-
uation and taking into consideration
the effect of the announcement regard-
ing the President's unyielding stand,
asserted that, even counting on a score
of Democrats to support the Lodge
forces, the ratificationists were still
eight or ten votes short of the neces-
sary two-thirds. He said he was more
confident than ever that the Treaty
was to be an issue in the campaign and
could not be disposed of any other
way.

Senator Hitchcock reviewed the posi-
tion of the President. He had no
definite knowledge, he said, whether
it was the case that Carter Glass (D.),
Senator from Virginia, had visited the
White House, but he declared there is
no doubt whatever that the President
is determined to appeal to the country
rather than accept ratification on the
basis of the Lodge program. There
was a chance that he would deposit the
ratification, Senator Hitchcock said,
on condition the reservation to Article X
and that covering the Monroe Doctrine
were modified, but on no other condi-
tion.

Senator Lodge Holds to His Position

The mild reservation senators in-
itiated an eleven-hour attempt to get
Senator Lodge to agree to some mod-
ifications. In order that more Democ-
rats might be won over to support
the ratifying resolution, Mr. Lodge,
however, confronted his beseechers
with the ultimatum conveyed by the
other wing of his political following,
namely, the "irreconcilables." Frank
B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minne-
sota, submitted several proposals by
way of modifications to the majority
leader. While no decision was reached,
there was every indication that Sena-
tor Lodge will go forward with his
reservations as they stand and embody
them in the resolution of ratification
practically the same form as that
which was voted down on Novem-
ber 19.

The roll call on the fourth reserva-
tion dealing with domestic questions
was postponed yesterday, as the Sen-
ate adjourned early out of respect to
John H. Bankhead (D.), Senator from
Alabama. The unanimous consent
agreement, however, was carried over
till today when the reservation will
be voted on.

MOTIONS DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Su-
preme Judicial Court of the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Justice
Crosby sitting, entered decrees in
court yesterday, attested copies of
which read as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHU-
SETTS.
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
SUFFOLK SS.

No. 30654 Eq.
HERBERT W. EUSTACE, et al.

ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.
INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENY-
ING MOTION TO EXTEND TIME
FOR FILING MASTER'S REPORT.
This case came on to be heard at
this sitting upon the defendants' mo-
tion to extend the time for the filing
of the Master's Report until March
15th, 1920, and was argued by counsel,
and thereupon, upon consideration
thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and
decreed that said motion be and the
same is hereby denied.
By the Court.

No. 30654 Eq.
HERBERT W. EUSTACE, et al.

ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.
INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENY-
ING MOTION FILED FEBRUARY
14, 1920.

This case came on to be heard at
this sitting upon the defendants' mo-
tion filed February 14, 1920, and was
argued by counsel, and thereupon,
upon consideration thereof, it is or-
dered, adjudged and decreed that said
motion be and the same is hereby
denied.
By the Court.

No. 30788
JOHN V. DITTEMORE

ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.
No. 30788.
INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENY-
ING MOTION FILED FEBRUARY
14, 1920.

This case came on to be heard at
this sitting upon the defendants' mo-
tion filed February 14, 1920, and was
argued by counsel, and thereupon,
upon consideration thereof, it is or-
dered, adjudged and decreed that said
motion be and the same is hereby
denied.
By the Court.

March 1, 1920.

EXTREME SOCIALISTS LOSE AT STRASBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—So far as
France is concerned the second inter-
national is ended. The Strasbourg
congress has pronounced unreservedly
against it. On a question of joining
the third international, which is
headed by Nicholas Lenine and which
has its headquarters in Moscow, the
result of the voting was, however, less
extreme than had been anticipated.
There were 3000 votes, that is to say, in
favor of the entire reconstruction of
the international, while 1600 votes
were cast in favor of an immediate
junction with Moscow.

Mr. Loriot is thus defeated, though he
carries a large section with him
and was so extreme that a split seems
inevitable. For example, he enun-
ciated the doctrine that to strive for
the defeat of one's own country is the
best way to social reform. John
Longuet, who proposes reconstruction,
found all the other sections rallying
to him.

PAUL DESCHANEL VISITS BORDEAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—At Bor-
deaux, where in 1871 the Alsace-Lor-
raine representatives "affirmed their
undying loyalty" to France, Paul
Deschanel, the President of the Repub-
lic, was received by the Mayor.

"I came," he said, "to Bordeaux in
the tragic hours of the war, but I re-
turn today to celebrate the restoration
to France of Alsace-Lorraine."

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PRODUCERS FAVOR PACKER CONTROL

Two Cattle Raisers Testify Be-
fore Congressional Committee
—Sharp Criticism of Consent
Decrees for the Wealthy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The meat packers have represented
through their advertisements and by
their counsel that no one except the
Federal Trade Commission really
wants to have the industry regulated,
and that the producers of the country
especially are opposed to it, recognizing
that their interest and the packers'
are identical. Two large cattle rais-
ers, one from Texas and the other
from New Mexico, appeared before the
House Agriculture Committee yester-
day to refute that contention.

Ed C. Laseter, of Fallurrias, Texas,
owner of thousands of acres of land,
said:
"I am opposed to any legislative
functions being exercised by any ap-
pointed power. These powers should
remain in the hands of the representa-
tives elected by the people. Their as-
sumption should not be permitted by
any delegated authority."

Consent Decrees Opposed

"I am opposed to our system of
jurisdiction recognizing the policy
of consent decrees for men of mil-
lions, in effect holding that the popu-
lation of our prisons should be men
of no wealth; and I think that every
male adult of the houses of Armour,
Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy,
with their personal attorneys, could
be put in the penitentiary without
seriously disturbing the economic
slaughter and distribution of live
stock and live-stock products for more
than 90 days, and that, within 12
months, there would be a state of
hope and confidence pervading the
producing world that we have not
known during our generation. Hope
and confidence necessarily must inure
to increased production. I admit that
my experience has been that the
"packer" is somewhat more advantage-
ously situated as far as getting control
of our dollars than Uncle Sam is—be-
fore Uncle Sam can get possession of
our dollars, he has to get the consent
of our representatives. The Chicago
packer has been so situated that he
could help himself and has not been
courteous enough to even suggest, 'By
your leave.'"

"I regret the Attorney-General did
not attempt to demonstrate that Uncle
Sam's courts can put malefactors of
great wealth behind the bars."

Small Profits Indicated

Mr. Laseter presented a summary
of his profits and losses for nine years,
during which time his books had been
examined by expert accountants. While
his profits in that time had been
\$644,437.96, averaging \$71,604 a year,
the average capital investment was
\$2,563,000, giving him a return of only
2.8 per cent, and if the real estate
business he deducted it showed that
he had sustained a loss of \$97,732 for
nine years, and yet he had fared better
than the average cattle raiser from the
Rio Grande to the Canadian border,
he declared. During part of that time
the country was at war, which usually
added to the profits of food producers.
"There is some agency at work pre-
venting the beef producers from par-
ticipating in the usual profits," he
asserted. "Our costs increased greatly
and our profits slightly. Yet the pack-
ers always suggest cattle producing
is the most profitable part of the meat
business. The packers are not willing
even that the producers should domi-
nate their own organization."

Regulation Advocated

C. A. O'Donnell, first vice-president
of the American Live Stock Associa-
tion, not only favored regulation, but
insisted that other producers shared
his views and said he had definite
ideas of how the regulation should be
accomplished. Among other organiza-
tions which he named as approving

investigation and regulation of the
packers were the Buyers and Sellers
Live Stock Association of Amarillo,
Texas, the New Mexico Cattle and
Horse Growers Association, and the
Corn Belt Meat Producers Associa-
tion.

Three things, Mr. O'Donnell said,
were needed: "The packing industry
to be dealt with as a public utility,
confidence to be established in markets
as it is now in federal banks—gov-
ernment control he believed might re-
move distrust and prevent present
violent market fluctuations—separa-
tion to be made of stockyards from the
packing business."

He criticized the methods by which
the packers sought to make the public
believe their profits were small.

STEEL COMPANY NOT TRUST, SAYS COURT

Highest Tribunal Rules Against
Plea of United States Govern-
ment—Dissenting Opinion Is
Filed by Three Justices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In a decision handed down by the
Supreme Court of the United States
yesterday, signed by four of the nine
Justices, it was held that the United
States Steel Corporation is not a
trust within the meaning of the Sher-
man Anti-Trust Act, and it ruled ac-
cordingly against the plea of the gov-
ernment that the corporation should
be dissolved. The refusal to grant a
dissolution edict, however, was with-
out prejudice, thereby leaving it open
for the government to bring another
suit for dissolution at any time in its
discretion.

The decision was signed by Chief
Justice Edward Douglas White, Jus-
tices Joseph McKenna, O. W. Holmes
and Willis Van Devanter. A minority
opinion, differing radically from the
decision was filed by Justices William
R. Day, John H. Clarke and Mahlon
Pitney.

After making sweeping rulings in
regard to "big business," the Supreme
Court based its refusal to grant the
government request for dissolution on
the ground that "bigness" in itself
and per se does not constitute a viola-
tion of the anti-trust act, that the
permission given the steel corporation
to conduct trade abroad under the
Webb act is inconsistent with the de-
mand for its dissolution at home. It
was held that the corporation had not
used its powers to stifle competition.

Justice J. C. McReynolds and Jus-
tice Louis Brandeis did not participate
in the decision, because they were both
interested in the prosecution of the
steel corporation before their appoint-
ment to the Supreme Court. Justice
McReynolds had charge of the case as
Attorney-General.

The dissenting opinion stated that
the decision of the court "practically
nullifies" the Sherman Act, and that
new legislation was necessary before
the court from what they did when the
dissolution of the Standard Oil Com-
pany and the American Tobacco Com-
pany was ordered.

"No Act of Aggression"

Admitting that "the corporation un-
doubtedly is of impressive size and it
takes an effort of resolution not to be
affected by it or exaggerate its in-
fluence," the decision asserted that no
act of aggression or restraint of trade
had been committed against its com-
petitors.

"Since 1911," the decision declared,
"no act in violation of law can be es-
tablished against it except its exist-
ence. Shall we declare that size is an
offense even though it minds its own
business?"

In conclusion the decision stated:
"We are unable to see that the public
interest will be served by yielding to
the contention of the government re-
specting the dissolution of the com-
pany or the separation from it of
some of its subsidiaries; and we do
see in a contrary conclusion a risk of
injury to the public interest including
a material disturbance of it and it may
be a serious detriment to the foreign
trade."

Dissenting Opinion

In the dissenting opinion Justices
Day, Clarke, and Pitney reviewed the
records of the case and declared that
it had been shown that the steel cor-
poration had been formed in violation
of the Sherman Act.

"For many years," the dissenting
opinion said, "this unlawful organiza-
tion exerted its power to control and
maintain prices by pools, associations,
trade meetings, and as the result of
discussion and agreements at the so-
called 'Gary dinners,' where the as-
sembled trade opponents secured co-
operation and joint action through the
machinery of special committees of
competing concerns and by prudent
provision took into account the possi-
bility of defection and the means of
controlling and perpetuating that in-
dustrial harmony which arose from the
control and maintenance of prices."

"It inevitably follows that the cor-
poration violated the laws in its for-
mation and by its immediate practices.
The power thus obtained by the com-
bination of resources, almost unlim-
ited in the aggregation of competing
organizations, had within its control
the domination of the trade and the
ability to fix prices and obtain the
agitated when Turkey lay prostrate
under the heels of Russia in 1877. In
fact Russia did not hesitate to em-
ploy Mussulman troops under Mus-

ALLIED DEFENSE OF NEAR EAST POLICY IS SCRUTINIZED

Armenian Editor Says It Is Not
True Muhammadan Colonialists
Would Be Outraged by the
Banishment of the Sultan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Will
Great Britain and France, who 65
years ago waged the war of the
Crimea, revive the Turk and attempt
to prevent the Armenians, Greeks, and
Syrians from realizing their just na-
tional hopes? Premiers Lloyd George
and Millerand speak of pledges given
to the Moslems of India. Are not
pledges given to Christian Armenia
as sacred and as worthy of redemption?"

"Stein regarded the downfall of
Napoleon as certain because his career
was a challenge to the Almighty." The
act of upholding Turkey and bet-
traying Armenia is such a challenge,
which will eventually lead to the de-
struction

sultan officers against the Sultan. During this war, the Moslem world did not protest either when Great Britain tried to reduce the forts of the Dardanelles, when she destroyed the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia and Syria, or when she proclaimed the King of the Hedjaz as the head of Islam.

"Had the Muhammadan colonials of Great Britain and France recognized the authority of the Turkish Sultan as Caliph, they would have rallied to his side when he issued the call for a holy war."

Moslem Condemned Atrocities

"During the Adana massacres by the Turks, The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, Egypt, published very prominently a letter from a Moslem of northern India condemning the Turkish atrocities and stating that 'the Ottoman Caliph is an executioner and intruder in Islam,' and that 'the standing shame of it is that in defiance of the feelings of the orthodox Moslems this Turkish monstrosity is kept on the Bosphorus by French and English bayonets.'"

"The reply made by Mr. Forster in 1876, to some hybrid Moslems who asked that Great Britain should protect the Sultan, has not yet lost its appositeness. He said: 'There is another danger than this which is held before us, and we are reminded not merely of our Indian Empire and the necessity of keeping up our intercourse with India; but we are told: "You have thirty or forty millions of Mussulman population in India; what will they think of you, support the leader of their faith?" Well, I regret their having those feelings. I believe that fear to be immensely exaggerated. But true or false, founded or unfounded, I maintain that it is a danger which we cannot afford to take into account. There is no man who more feels than I do the duty of maintaining that great Empire....'

Basis of Imperial Policy

"But I will never consent to hold that power upon the condition that England's verdict upon right or wrong should depend, not upon the consciences of its own people or upon the actual right or wrong of the matter, but upon the opinion and action of our fellow-countrymen in India. One hears that argument sometimes made use of by those who talk of a spirited foreign policy, and who are advocating our imperial rule. There would be an end of our imperial rule if we consented to such humiliation as that. It is one of those dangers which no country could afford to take into account. It is a fear which we must not regard. We cannot consent to govern India upon the ground that our policy is to be dictated, not by the justice of the matter, but by the prejudices or fears of any of our Indian subjects. And do you imagine for one moment that such policy would be successful? What would become of our prestige if it were discovered that we thus were guided in our actions? The shrewd and skilled oriental would quickly find out the reason of our action, and would exaggerate our weakness and talk of English prestige. English prestige, indeed, would be gone in India; and, after all, it is not the Mussulman only we have to deal with. An enormous majority are Hindus and what would they think of that country which governed its relations to Christian Europe on a regard to Mussulman prejudices?"

Muhammadans Becoming Arrogant

"The orientals take themselves at the valuation put upon them by others. Facetiously call a Turk a count and he will regard himself as such. By deferring and catering to Moslem sentiments, politicians in Great Britain and France simply tempt the Muhammadans all over the world to believe in their puissance and to launch against Christendom the crescent of which they have always dreamt. Already they have become arrogant. Recently the Grand Mufti of Egypt, the religious head of the Muhammadans in Egypt, refused even to enter into a discussion concerning Egypt with Viscount Milner, special British commissioner, until the proclamate is withdrawn."

"On January 30 there was a great hostile demonstration in Constantinople against Great Britain, when an Azerbaijan orator assured the Turkish mob that the independence of Azerbaijan was due to the blood of the Turks who had entered the great war to free millions of Turkish and Moslem brethren under foreign yokes."

"Just before this incident, a Unionist Journal, commenting on the new year, had expressed the hope that as soon as peace was established, the Turks would put an end to the anomaly of a date which had no historic or religious significance for them and adopt as the commencement of the year a date in conformity with the religion and history of Turkey."

Gravity of the Situation

Americans and Europeans No Longer Immune From Massacres

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—According to details of the Cilician situation received by the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople, the French troops evacuated Marash on February 9, and the next day 3000 Armenians made their first exit and were massacred. Fifteen hundred others succeeded in reaching Ischia but a great number were frozen. Out of 20,000 Armenians remaining in Marash, 16,000 were massacred.

According to a further report, of which, however, French official circles have no confirmation, Alexandretta itself has now been occupied by a mixed Turk and Arab force.

The Rev. Harold Buxton, who

reached London on Saturday after leaving Cilicia 10 days before, reports the situation as graver than has so far transpired, and states that not only are the systematic methods of extermination of 1915 being revived in their worst form, but also that the Americans and Europeans are now no longer immune.

Thousands of Armenians now in Cilicia are the survivors of the 1915 massacres who were moved to concentration camps in the Cilician plain with the sanction and approval of the allied high commissioners in Constantinople. When the Rev. Mr. Buxton left Cilicia, these 150,000 refugees were already menaced by the Nationalist forces who were approaching the Bagdad railway after massacring the villagers in the Cilician highlands.

Confirmation of Massacres

French Forces in Cilicia Said to Be Inadequate for Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Additional information confirming reports of the massacre of some 20,000 Armenians in the region of Marash and stating that the French forces in Cilicia are entirely inadequate for protection, was contained in cable messages received yesterday by Prof. Abraham der Hagopian, vice-president of the Armenian National Delegation. The first message, from the Vicar of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, as relayed from London read:

"I regret to inform you that the French troops evacuated Marash in the night. Unfortunately they did not inform anyone. On the following day, surprised at this sudden retreat, 2000 Armenians made their first exit and they were massacred. Fifteen hundred others succeeded in reaching Ischia. A great number of them were frozen. Out of 20,000 remaining in the town, 16,000 were massacred. Please bring notice to the Washington authorities. Publish in the press."

(Signed) "Nubar." The second message, which was sent to Professor der Hagopian from Cairo, read:

"Almost the entire Armenian population in the Marash region, over 20,000, massacred. Present situation in Cilicia awfully alarming. One hundred and fifty thousand Armenians in danger. French forces are quite insufficient for protection."

(Signed) "Leon Murgudichian."

ITALIAN COMMENT ON THE WILSON LETTERS

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—The "Idea Nazionale" and the "Corriere d'Italia" are the only newspapers of Rome which comment today on the correspondence between President Wilson and the entente premiers with regard to the Adriatic situation. The "Idea Nazionale," which is the organ of the nationalists, is favorable to solving the controversy even if it is necessary to use force.

"Italy," says the "Idea Nazionale," "occupies the armistice line and must remain there. To reopen negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs means either to go against Italian interests or to lose time, as before."

The newspaper thinks it is impossible for the Italian Government to make further renunciations. The answer of the entente premiers to President Wilson, it says, is important, as it contains a new affirmation of the right of Italy to apply the pact of London if a compromise is impossible. On the other hand the "Corriere d'Italia" is favorable to a compromise. It says that Francis Nitti, the Premier, is anxious not only to solve the territorial problem of the Adriatic but the economic question and the question of supplies of food and of raw materials, which is grave.

MEETINGS OF PEACE CONFERENCE RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The meetings of the Peace Conference were resumed this morning for continuing the discussion of the question of high prices and the Turkish Treaty respectively. The premiers and the experts are officially stated to have reached a complete agreement regarding the former subject, and resolutions are to be referred to a drafting committee.

In the afternoon two sections of the Supreme Council held a joint sitting to consider certain questions of a political order arising out of the discussions on high prices and rates of exchange, which were adjourned to enable some representatives to communicate with their respective governments.

PROHIBITION CALLED PARAMOUNT ISSUE

DEVIL'S LAKE, North Dakota.—William J. Bryan, in a telegram from Miami, Florida, to J. H. Bloom, Democratic state leader, declared that enforcement of national prohibition would be the paramount issue in the coming presidential election. The action of the New York State Democratic Committee in advocating the nullification of the prohibition amendment by state legislatures, the telegram said, made enforcement of prohibition the paramount issue until the "outlawed liquor traffic ceases to menace the homes of the land."

THE TIMES AEROPLANE DAMAGED

LONDON, England (Friday).—Announcement is made by the Air Ministry that The Times aeroplane, flying from London to Capetown, crashed while attempting to leave Tabora (south of Victoria, Nyanza), where it had arrived at noon on Thursday. The pilot and mechanics are safe, but the machine was irreparably damaged.

BRITISH CHOICE FULLY APPROVED

London Foreign Office Assured That Sir Auckland Geddes Is Acceptable to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes as British Ambassador to Washington meets with the entire approval of the United States Government. In response to the usual diplomatic inquiry, the State Department informed the British Government of the acceptability of the selected candidate, and a cable message to this effect was immediately sent through

distribution of live stock from the producer to the consumer, according to the University of California.

During the past year 183 auction sales of live stock have been held at which 584 carloads of stock were sold directly to the buyers by the producers. It is estimated that by this method the farmers who took advantage of the opportunity for making use of the auction method realized \$166,946.97 above the sum that they would have received for their products had they sold them through the regular channels.

The plan has been worked out by the Farm Advisors in cooperation with the Farm Bureau, seven counties in the San Joaquin Valley having leased themselves together in an auction sales organization known as the California Farm Bureau Marketing Association, which acts as the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News, New York

Sir Auckland Geddes

the embassy here to the Foreign Office in London.

No one at the British Embassy would undertake to say when Sir Auckland would reach Washington. It was indicated, however, that the newly appointed envoy would arrive here before the end of this month.

Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., is a native of Edinburgh, where he passed his school days. He early showed a great interest in military affairs, and throughout his college career took a leading part in various student volunteer activities of Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine as a profession. He was still a student when the South African War broke out, but he volunteered for service and was accepted. Subsequently he held professorships of anatomy in Edinburgh, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and at the McGill University, Montreal. At the outbreak of the great war, Sir Auckland left Canada to join the British Army, and during the winter of 1915-16 saw active service in France. Later, he was appointed director of recruiting, a post he held until he was appointed Minister of National Service in 1917.

In 1918, Sir Auckland was appointed president of the Local Government Board, becoming, the next year, Minister of Reconstruction and, later, president of the Board of Trade, a position he still holds. Sir Auckland, who has been a member of Parliament in the Unionist interest for the Basingstoke and Andover division of Hants, since 1917, was, last year, elected to the office of principal of McGill University.

Resignation of Presidency Cabled

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Sir Auckland Geddes, who has accepted the appointment of British Ambassador to the United States, yesterday cabled his resignation as president of McGill University here, to which he was recently appointed.

GAME PROTECTIVE MEASURES DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, New York.—State control of "posted farms" where hunting is prohibited, was advocated as one of the best means of game preservation at a national conference of the American Game Protective Association, which opened here yesterday. A. C. MacVicar, head gamekeeper of the Hempstead House estates, said wild fowl and other game took refuge on farms which were posted.

Use of waste lands as sanctuaries for birds and animals is proposed by Massachusetts, the conference was told by W. C. Adams, director of that state's division of fisheries and game. Duncan Dunn, superintendent of the New Jersey state farm, announced that last year 1500 pheasants raised there had been released, with subsequent reports of good hunting throughout the State.

PLAN OF MARKETING BY AUCTION SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A method of marketing by means of auction sales, which was introduced into California from Australia in 1917, has gradually spread over a large area of the State and has been the means of effecting important economies in the

central agency for managing all of the auctions of this kind in the counties included in the organization. Sales are also held in other counties where the auction sales organization has not yet been extended.

METHODIST BISHOP DEFENDS IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Now that immigration to the United States is beginning again, citizens of this country should give aliens a more cordial welcome than has been the custom at all times, according to the Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who spoke last evening at the Boston Baptist Social Union meeting in Ford Hall. Bishop Hughes said that an attitude of condescension is undesirable, since it may lead to a scorn for aliens and a feeling that they are trespassers. He spoke of the value of certain types of immigration, alluding to the stand of the Scandinavian races in this country for temperance, and declared that the more English immigration this country has the better it will be for the country. He said that the vote of Congress on the "Irish Republic" question was cowardly, a statement which was vigorously applauded.

FARMER-LABOR PLAN FOR POLITICAL ACTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Formation of a "farmer-labor congressional committee," which will assist in electing a Congress "responsive to the people, which will make the transportation trust, the food trust, and the money trust the servants of the people, and restore the 'constitutional rights of freedom of discussion,'" was announced here by George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers National Council. Mr. Hampton is chairman, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is vice-president of the committee.

TAGEBLATT CASE SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conviction of three officials and employees of the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" on charges of violating the Espionage Act through articles published in that newspaper, was upheld yesterday by the United States Supreme Court. Justices Holmes and Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, held that all the defendants should have been acquitted, while Justice Clarke, in a separate opinion, declared there had been a "flagrant mistrial," and that the defendants should have been released.

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FRANCHISE BILL FOR CANADA ASKED

Amendment in Lower House Urges Measure Be Given Pre-ference Over Other Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Commons commenced business in the new House of Commons yesterday, the debate on the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, having precedence following the utterances of the mover, Hume Cronyn, M. P. for London, and of the seconder Alexander McGregor of Pictou.

The first speaker on the Liberal side was the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, the leader of the Opposition, who at the conclusion of a speech strongly critical of the present condition of the government, moved the following amendment to the address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that the conditions under which the government was formed and the present House of Commons elected, have now passed away, and that new conditions have arisen which are not adequately met. The regrettable protracted absence of the Prime Minister, the widely accepted belief that it is not his intention to return to the duties of his office, the makeshift arrangements for the direction of important departments to which no minister has been regularly appointed, the attempt to carry on the public business when the three eastern maritime provinces are entirely unrepresented in the Cabinet, these and other things operate to produce a condition of uncertainty and instability from which a vigorous and efficient administration of the Dominion's affairs cannot be expected."

"We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that in the interest of the peace, order and good government of this Dominion, such a condition of our public affairs should be brought to a speedy termination, and that the only effective remedy is to be found in an appeal to the electors at a general election."

"We, therefore, respectfully represent that Your Excellency's advisers should forthwith bring forward the promised franchise bill for the enrollment of the electors and give it precedence over all other business, and that upon the enactment of such a measure may be necessary, and the making of temporary provision for the urgent public service, they should take the proper constitutional steps to obtain Your Excellency's approval of an appeal to the people at the polls."

Sir George Foster in reply, speaking as Acting Premier, defended the government and declared that Sir Robert Borden expected to be back again as leader of the government. His announcement was received with applause by the government followers.

DIRECT WIRELESS MESSAGES FORWARDED

NEW YORK, New York.—Direct commercial wireless communication between the United States and the British Isles opened at 12:01 o'clock yesterday morning when trans-oceanic radio stations were relinquished by the government to their private owners.

The first message in direct wireless communication between New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the Carnarvon, Wales, stations, carried greetings from Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

On the Pacific coast, the stations at Marshall, Colimas, and San Francisco began commercial wireless communication at midnight with Kahuku and Kokohie in Hawaii and Sunabashi, Japan, it was announced by the Radio Corporation.

WINE PERMITTED FOR JEWISH RITES

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Fifteen gallons of wine a year is the maximum quantity a family of Jewish faith may receive for religious ceremonies, according to a ruling received yesterday by James J. Walsh, internal revenue collector. The ruling says that Jewish families, after gaining the approval of the rabbi of their respective congregations, who in turn will secure permits from the office of the prohibition enforcement director, may obtain a maximum of 15 gallons of wine

a year. Permission is granted the rabbi in each case to make the wine himself, and it is also provided that not more than the maximum amount may be manufactured in the home for the purpose outlined. The wine may be drunk only during the established religious ceremonies.

TIE SUFFRAGE VOTE IN WEST VIRGINIA SENATE

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—Ratification of the national suffrage amendment failed in the West Virginia Senate yesterday by a vote of 14 to 14. When the result was announced, Senator Harvey O. Harmer, who proposed the resolution, changed his vote to no. This was done, it was stated, in order that he might move for reconsideration.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 33.
Number that stand against, 6.
Number yet to vote, 9.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 3.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.
VIRGINIA—November 1, 1919.
MAINE—November 5, 1919.
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.
OREGON—January 12, 1920.
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.
OKLAHOMA—February 28, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.
States that have yet to vote:
WEST VIRGINIA.
LOUISIANA.
CONNECTICUT.
WASHINGTON.
VERMONT.
TENNESSEE.
DELAWARE.
NORTH CAROLINA.
FLORIDA.

No Special Session in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington News Office. BURLINGTON, Vermont.—All hope that Vermont would ratify the woman suffrage amendment before the presidential election vanished when a letter was made public from Gov. P. W. Clement to Col. J. E. Piddock, chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which the Governor refuses the committee's request that he call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose.

Governor Clement takes the same position he took a year ago, when he vetoed the presidential suffrage bill which had passed both branches of the Legislature. He contends that such legislation infringes on the Constitution of the State and is in fact an amendment to it, and that the question must be referred to the people.

GROWTH OF PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Porto Rico's population is 1,235,826, according to final returns from the fourteenth census. This is an increase of 177,814, or 15.9 per cent, over 1910.

TINPLATE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES

Steel Operatives Quit Work Without Warning—Men's Executive Orders Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The executive of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has tonight telegraphed a strong order to the South Wales steel workers to return to work, as it does not propose to take any steps to get into touch with the employers until the men obey this order. This order followed what looked like probably serious trouble in the South Wales tinplate industry, owing to numbers of workmen ceasing work on Saturday without notice, as a protest against the rejection of their demands for a 40 per cent increase.

The employers offered arbitration and the executive council of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation ordered the men to give up at a day's notice. The men, however, ceased work immediately, and if they continue the strike, the whole tinplate industry will be hit this week.

John Hodge stated tonight in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "We will not tolerate any unconstitutional action." The men's claims, Mr. Hodge regards, as perfectly just. The tinplate workers and steel workers are so closely interwoven that an increase received by one trade should automatically apply to the other.

In Mr. Hodge's opinion there is really nothing to arbitrate about, the men's case is so clear. Nevertheless he and his executive are determined to resist any lawless attempt to enforce their demands, however just.

This step may be regarded as a determined stand to enforce the authority of the union executive and as a challenge to Bolshevik tendencies.

NEW YORK INCOME TAX LAW CONSTRUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The New York state income tax law was held unconstitutional yesterday by the Supreme Court, in so far as it denies exemptions to citizens of other states which are granted to its own citizens. Justice Pitney, who rendered the opinion, held that the act resulted in an unwarranted discrimination against residents of Connecticut and New Jersey who work in New York City.

Oklahoma Law Upheld

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Constitutionality of the Oklahoma Income Tax Law of 1915 was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court in deciding appeals brought by Charles H. Shaffer of Chicago from federal court decrees denying an injunction sought to enjoin state officials from taxing, under the statute, Shaffer's oil holdings in that State. He claimed the State had no authority to tax non-residents' incomes.

FEDERATION AND RAILROAD BILL

MIAMI, Florida.—The American Federation of Labor will take no further action on the Railroad Bill which was signed by President Wilson on Saturday, Samuel Gompers, president, stated here yesterday.

CP OS
TO
EUROPE
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Mar. 12, Prefecture, Liverpool
Mar. 13, Prefecture, London
Mar. 14, Prefecture, Manchester
Mar. 15, Prefecture, Newcastle
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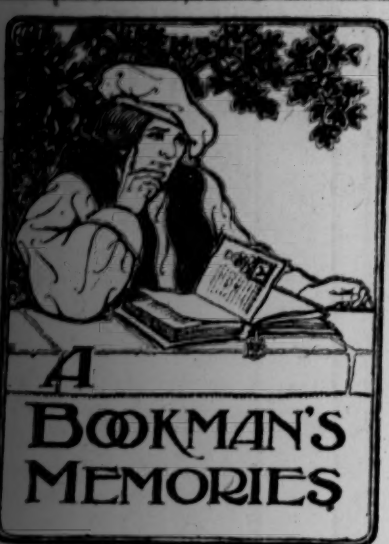
THE Store behind the Front with its six great floors extending from Washington St. way through to Hawley St., produces its own Quality Apparel in its own Making Shops on the premises.

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Richard Harding Davis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

I met him once. It was a strange encounter. He spoke but five words. They were self-revealing. From the way he spoke those five words I knew approximately the kind of man that Richard Harding Davis was.

The time was the month of January, 1900. Great Britain's trouble was then the Boer War, and the center of the trouble was the siege of Ladysmith. Hemmed within the Natal village was General White with 10,000 troops and several war correspondents including young George W. Stevens of The Daily Mail, the best war correspondent of the day, perhaps the best in the annals. One Saturday morning of that bleak January the heliograph flashed the news from Ladysmith, and the cable flashed it to London, that George W. Stevens had passed away. He was my dear friend, so I took a train for Merton Abbey, Surrey, where in peace time I had spent happy days with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford was with Mrs. Stevens. We did our best, and were beginning to calm and comfort her when Alfred Harmsworth was announced, plain Alfred Harmsworth then, untitled, founder and proprietor of The Daily Mail. He was very fond of George, and he was deeply distressed at what had happened, so distressed that I found the scene too painful to witness. I could do nothing. I was in the way, so I pushed open the French window and wandered into the garden. There was a long pond or lake in the grounds (Merton Abbey, associated with Nelson and Lady Hamilton, is now pulled down) and at the head of the water was an heroic statue. Posing in front of the statue I observed a handsome man standing in a handsome attitude.

Being a habitué of the house, and knowing that Mrs. Stevens was particularly about preserving the privacy of the historic grounds, I suppose that my eyebrows lifted ever so little, as it to say: "Pray, sir, what are you doing here?"

His voice rang out: "I am Richard Harding Davis."

The statement admitted of no argument, no discussion. It was final. He meant it to be so. If I did not know who Richard Harding Davis was that was my fault, my loss. He was Richard Harding Davis, and the world, including myself, must know it.

I raised my hat and prepared to retire. There was nothing else to do. He raised his hat; we bowed again, both enjoying the exchange of courtesies. The only mistake I made was in not handing him my card. He would have appreciated that useless but proper addition to the ceremony. Later I learned that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth had invited him to his motor car on the visit to Mrs. Stevens, so that he might give him instructions at leisure. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth never wasted time. He had decided to ask Richard Harding Davis to take George's place as correspondent of The Daily Mail in South Africa. The rest is history. Davis saw the relief of Ladysmith, and presently joined the enemy "to watch," as he ironically expressed it, "the Boers fighting the same men I had just seen fighting them."

Richard Harding Davis was not a stylist, and he had little love or reverence for the tongue that Shakespeare spoke and Milton ennobled. He just used it as a vehicle for the expression of the interest that he, a Man of Action, took in life. He liked the kind of people and things that Kipling liked, but when a headstrong critic called him the American Kipling, and another said that his story called "Gallegher" is "as good as anything in Bret Harte," these gentlemen wrote nonsense. Kipling, like Davis, graduated from newspapers, but Kipling is a genius and nothing that Davis ever wrote approaches within sight of the wonder of Bret Harte's Californian tales.

But Richard Harding Davis was a very remarkable man, and few newspapers have ever had such a prize reporter and correspondent. One of the finest and most awesome stories written during the Great War was his account of the entry of the Germans into Brussels; and one of the best pieces of descriptive writing is his account of how he saved himself from being arrested by the Germans, and shot as a spy, through remembering, at the critical moment, that he was wearing a hat marked with the name of a well-known New York hatter, thus proving his identity, saving his life, and giving him a typical Davis newspaper story.

His sense of the dramatic was vivid; he saw himself as a person in the drama; and when he met something interesting and dramatic he could make a vivid story out of it, under-staple of all men, without circumlocution, and without art.

a champion with a perfect pedigree. It is beautifully told. I have given away copies of "The Bar Sinister" merely to watch the reader's heightened color and air of gratification as this fine story unfolds. And "Gallegher," telling how the printer's devil made good, came through, "beat the town," how gay and full of gusto it is. "Gallegher" was enormously popular. Dickens would have liked it. Henry James, too. Every condition of man and woman likes "Gallegher" and "The Bar Sinister."

Admit that he deals with externals, that the psychology of the last story he wrote, "The Deserter," is crude, yet how well he tells it. It all happened, I imagine, just as he narrates it, while he and Uncle Jim and John and The Kid, "the only Boy Reporter who jumped from a City Hall assignment to cover a European war" (a characteristic Davis touch, that), were listening to the fighting on the Salonika front and wondering when they would be in it. His long stories, such as "Soldiers of Fortune" and "Captain Macklin," were equally popular, and his plays had some vogue, but he was at his best in the short story, in descriptive reporting, and in just being Richard Harding Davis.

He was as well known in London as in New York. Indeed, he was known throughout the world, and he took good care not to let the world forget him. No war was complete without Richard Harding Davis. Correctly dressed, according to martial costume (he was no blue-serge suit and umbrella war correspondent), he had been war correspondent in the Turkish, Greek, Spanish-American, South African, Russian-Japanese wars, and he went twice to the Great War. Cuba, the Congo, Egypt, Greece, Central America—the efficient R. H. D. was everywhere, and always in the lime-light.

His greatest limelight effect was the Jagers episode. It was a splendid piece of bold advertisement, mixed with the fun of doing it, so swift and successful that the advertisement was conceded. He asserted that he did not mean the public to know of the Jagers journey which carried the name of Richard Harding Davis to the ends of the earth. I am sure that he would have been annoyed if it had not become known. At that time the District Messenger Service was a new toy in London. If you wished to send a quick letter from Kensington to Kew, the post being too slow, all you had to do was to call up a District Messenger, pay him and dispatch him on his errand. Jagers, aged 14, had been employed by Mr. Davis. He was a boy of the type of Gallegher, surprised at nothing, ready for anything. One day Richard Harding Davis, after debating with some friends at the Savoy Hotel whether anything would startle or deter Jagers from doing anything in the way of business, he casually gave Jagers a letter addressed to a lady in Chicago. Jagers went, delivered the letter and beat the post. Some months later Richard Harding Davis married the lady.

The fee of \$500 Davis received for reporting the Yale-Princeton football match for The Journal made him famous in journalistic America; the Jagers affair made him famous in journalistic England. He was born to be a newspaper man; he dropped early and easily into his first success on The Sun; he passed on to the magazines; then to war correspondence; thence to the making of books of fiction, travel, and on salient events in kingdoms. To employ a phrase that I am sure he would have used himself, he "delivered the goods" each time, not pure gold but good serviceable aluminum with here and there a streak of gold.

I mean no reproach in calling him a newspaper man; I mean that his interests were in the present, in people who are doing adventurous, odd and amusing things. From the abundance his quick brain and moving eye selected the best magazine features, and he turned them into copy with confidence and brilliance, quite aware that Richard Harding Davis was doing it, and that in his opinion, what he did was the best of his kind.

On February 28, 1916, dire days for the Allies, he wrote to his brother—

The attack on Verdun makes me sick. I was there six weeks ago in one of the units, but of course could not then see any I now write of it. I don't believe the drive can get through for two reasons, and the umilitary one is that I believe in a just God.

A brave man, a chivalrous man, an honest man, who never doubted how the Great War would end. He did not see the promised end, but he helped it on, "doing the best and finest work of his career in the cause of the Allies." "I fretful for the morning that he might again take up the fight." So writes his brother, who has written his life.

CANADA'S MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is entering upon a campaign throughout Canada for the raising of an endowment fund which is to be a perpetual war memorial to those who fell for the ideals for which the Allies fought in the Great War. The objective is \$500,000, which sum is to be utilized for the higher education of soldiers' children. An endowment fund is to be formed which will provide scholarships and a traveling fellowship, the former of which are to be in Canadian universities. There will also be nine post-graduate scholarships, one for each province, which will entitle the winners to a year at a British university while the traveling fellowship, which will be competed for by the nine post-graduate scholars, will entitle the winner to a further year in any university he may select. Another feature of the memorial will be the establishment of a lecture foundation of \$100,000. This foundation will be used for the purpose of bringing an eminent lecturer from some part of the British Empire each year. Another object of the war memorial is the Canadianizing by various means of the children of foreign born citizens.

YATES THOMPSON BOOK SALE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The pending sale of the second installment of the Yates Thompson collection of illuminated MSS. reminds one of the excitement caused last June when the first batch of this magnificent collection was offered for sale at Sotheby's. From this collection, one of the most complete ever got together by one individual, some examples have gone to the British Museum, and at least one to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

One is always amazed at the indifference and apparently careless manner in which these priceless and superbly beautiful manuscripts are handled by dealers and others when they are on view. And the contrast is all the greater when one now and again observes a devoted student handling them with love and care. Another thing which strikes an onlooker at the sale is that out of an assembly of perhaps 100 people these lovely things find their way into the hands of a few. In the case of the sale under review, 30 books were bought by seven people. Quaritch securing 21 works. Now Quaritch probably bought them to sell again, and this means that a still wider dispersal will be the fate of the unique collection.

Ninth Century Example

The earliest MS. was of the middle of the ninth century, on vellum, and written at Tours in a beautiful Caroline hand. The prologues are in uncial and half uncial. The rubrics before each Gospel are in large gold capitals on purple panels, and inclosed in decorative borders. The large and magnificent initials, nine inches in height, are the special feature, imparting adornment of much splendor characteristic of the MSS. of this period. There are instances of whole MSS. executed on purple vellum in gold, which is perhaps the most sumptuous result the art of the illuminator can achieve. This MS. fetched £1775.

Another MS. of similar date, but of Spanish origin, and the only one in this sale, is most archaic. In only two of the miniatures of the 90 in the work has gold been used. The coloring is startling and crude. A tree with birds and nests, and a cow and a man under its branches is particularly forceful in its naivete.

A Rare Volume

A MS. of a century later, very scarce, has elegantly interlaced capitals and, curiously enough, Byzantine figures. Mr. Thompson mentions as a parallel example of this work a MS. in the Turin library which was presumably burnt in the fire of 1904. It is regrettable that the only surviving record of this valuable work is an obscure plate published in 1899 at Turin. It is remarkable too that the volume at this sale only fetched £475, the third lowest price in the sale. But it is refreshing to think that perhaps after all it is beauty of execution, rather than antiquity, which decides the high prices paid for some of the later works.

A volume which has excited some conjecture as to its origin was sold at this sale. Having no text it is a series of paintings of the life of Jesus, bearing much resemblance to the book of Duccio. Burne-Jones is said to have been a great admirer of it. It is indeed a rare event when one sees an Italian secular book of the fourteenth century, a little volume of 176 remarkable little pictures illustrating the history of Troy. Some instructions to the illuminators which have not been erased are in the Venetian dialect. Some of the compositions have the same feeling as the Mogul illuminations and, curiously enough too, instructions to the illuminators are often found in oriental MSS. In these MSS. the drawing was usually made in the finest line possible by one man, colored by another and returned to the first to outline again more forcibly the finished painting. To digress further, it is curious to note too that many figures in these MSS. were stenciled, the same plate being used over and over again. One knows of no example of this in western illumination.

Exquisite French Work

A most exquisite example of French fifteenth century work here was a Life of St. Abbaye. It is impossible to convey in words the minuteness with which the miniatures are drawn. It is said that a reed or sharpened quill was used for these extremely fine lines. But it is known from notes on oriental MSS. that their fine lines were produced sometimes with the point of an elephant's hair from the tail. The writer has procured one of these hairs from an astonished keeper at the zoo, and found it far more cumbersome than a fine pointed brush for the purpose. And no wonder—the single hair he procured was a sixteenth of an inch thick.

It is in a work of the fourteenth century we find the cream of the remarkable collection, which fetched the highest price ever paid for a MS.—£11,800. This was "The Hours of Jeanne II, Queen of Navarre." In this MS. are some illustrations of the conflict between the old and new dispensation, the church and the synagogue, which also occurs so remarkably pronounced in the series of tapestries 150 years later than this MS. "The Seven Deadly Synnes" has already been noticed in The Christian Science Monitor. This book is perfectly marvelous. The miniatures with their checkered background of gold and colors and the "ivy leaf" borders of gold, are entrancing with their spontaneous beauty. This "ivy leaf" was a favorite form of decoration of the period, and the fine points to the leaf testify to the remarkable penetration, instructive rather than philosophical, which evolved so perfect a form, for all time one of the most complete.

The vicissitudes of early MSS. are illustrated by two books, "The Talbot

Book of Hours," and its sister work, "The Hours of Margaret of Beauchamp." The first was probably made for Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, about 1433, on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret Beauchamp. Twenty years later Talbot fell on the battlefield. The prayer book, made of narrow form, to be carried in the holsters, was picked up on the battlefield and appeared 400 years later in a shop in Nantes. The companion volume, "The Hours of Margaret of Beauchamp," produced in the same atelier as the former, was also properly made for the occasion of her marriage. And here in this collection we find these two lovely things together for the first time since the lifetime of their original owners; Quaritch bought them both for £1725. Let us hope they will be parted no more.

Wonderful Venetian Book

What has been described as the "most wonderful book in the world" was the last lot in this most exciting sale. It was printed in Venice by Andreno de Asola in 1483. The work "Aristoteles cum commento Averris" is in two volumes weighing 33 pounds. The title-pages are adorned by miniatures from the hand of a master of the Ferrarese School. The printing is glorious and one yearns to read modern books printed with the exquisite taste this book betrays. The form of the letters is direct from those of the pen-lettering of the period, the most natural form they could take, and one which put to shame the printed lines we now read. William Morris made a bold and splendid attempt in his Kelmscott Press to give us good printing, but unfortunately, however democratic his ideas were, his prices were not, and so every-day printing was not affected by his splendid example. The writer often wonders whether Lorenzo de' Medici foresaw the depths to which better forms would fall in modern times when he, although printing was at his disposal, insisted on so much manuscript writing being done for him. Perhaps he was just a stuffy old conservative and disliked "new-fangled notions."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Correct Remedy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer has read with interest the letter of Franklin Baylis, in The Christian Science Monitor of February 2, wherein he contends that the eight-hour day is the principal cause of the present high prices.

Now this would seem to be the case were it not for the fact that the eight-hour day has stimulated rather than diminished production. Under modern production methods, a man could not keep up his efficiency, day in and day out, working 10 hours or more a day. While it is true that he has eight hours in which he is not producing, those hours are not spent in idleness, but in traveling to and from work, in attending to personal needs, and in recreation; and recreation means resting for renewed and continued effort.

The present social unrest, with the problems which accompany it, is only the effect of men's erroneous reasoning. High prices, price-fixing, speculation and underproduction have been serious problems for the past ages, and countless theories have been promulgated to combat these evils. Mankind has constantly been shouting, "Let there be light," and "Let there be peace," but the remedy has always been available.

Mr. Baylis strikes the keynote of the whole solution when he says, "Supply seems to come from the earth, but it is received as men put forth intelligent effort." Indeed, the earth does bring forth all the necessities of living. No man made the earth, yet kings have given it away, and men have fenced off the surface of it and have bought and sold it, and have willed it to their heirs and heirs' heirs to the exclusion of an ever-increasing population, until now no land is available for homes, or farms, or for other purposes except at an extortionate premium. Is this condition just? Men have a right to use the earth, but they have no moral right to hold it out of use and so aggravate man's problems.

The remedy lies in just taxation. Every one feels the weight of taxation and yet this important subject receives little thought. A land-value tax, single tax, would take the heavy hand off production; it would liberate energy to greater endeavors because it would make available nature's opportunities; the land, it would level wealth because it would offer opportunities for all to work and be paid for all the wealth they create; it would compel the rich to relinquish their claim to nature's opportunities. Single tax would stimulate production, depopulate the crowded cities, raise the standard of living, bring into profitable use idle farming lands, idle building lots, idle mining lands, idle lumber lands, in short, nature's opportunities. Single tax would do this because it would not tax the fruits of man's labor, but would raise the necessary funds for the government by taxing land values only. This is the correct remedy.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. SLAWSON.
New York City, New York, February 8, 1920.

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HIGHLAND MUSIC IN CITY STREETS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beneath the interdiffusing radii of brightness from cone-shaded lights in a top-floor studio, sat the writer and the artist, each on work intent that properly should have held them through the quiet evening. Between two brush loads of color, the artist saw the writer's sudden stop, and her listening pose against the steady chair back.

"Listen! Get your coat on. There's the pipes!"

The writer dropped her pen, and flew to hat and coat across the room. The artist, foreseeing the inevitable abandonment of work for the time, mused, dropping into the Doric: "Aweel, she's to be excusit—she's pait MacArthur, and I'm faured a bit that gate myself, for I've faured a when o' Scots freens." He methodically dipped his brush in the near-by tumbler of water, drew it to a point, and carefully laid it down. Number twelve sables are precious things, and not to be handled like a nickel pencil. The two swiftly reassembled and donned the outer garments but a short while laid aside, and the evening's work, not even apologized for its desertion, was left to care for itself.

The pipes! That has only one meaning. Who that has the least drop of Scots blood in him or the remotest apprehension of the romance of Scots history; who that has ever seen and perchance on flanking pavements marched for a self-forgetting while with the Highland regiments in Colchester, Windsor, or Edinburgh—who as Penelope said, "walk not as men but as gods marching"; or who at Caledonian gatherings throughout the breadth of an occidental continent has learned to follow the foot and melodic-sense-compelling rhythm of the pipes, can draw from the word other mental image but of the flying ribbons of the drones radially overhead, following the black-cock's feather above the measured swing of plaid and kilt and sporran, with the flash of the great shoulder-brooch, and the glint of the skene-dhu's chape timed to the heather-born stride?

A Hurried Exit

Hand on stair rail, last step to and first one from each landing—cunningly calculated, there was a swift plunge en echelon down three flights of pitch-dark stairs and out on to the street. Dodging a couple of street cars and a pair of automobiles across a street, slopping with the moisture of early spring, across the wide front of a great public library, in feminine haste the writer flew, her open coat wide-spread on either side of her almost as a pair of wings. The painter was forced to a striding run to keep up with her. Prosperously dignified but unimaginative people looked at them as they hurried by, with mildly disapproving surprise at such inexplicable haste. The square, irregularly half dark, half light with the mutual interference of arc lights, automobile lights, and street glows, was filled with the thunder of street cars reaching from its flanking buildings.

"Where are they?" asked the writer, the initially guidant call for the moment lost.

Almost in the instant, as a policeman's hand went up, traffic halted, and above the insistent honk of automobile horns and the creaking grinding thunder of the slowing street cars, rose clear and high, "The Campbells Are Coming!"

To the brattling roll of the preceding drums they came, rank on rank, ribbons flying, drones swaying, above the black-cock plumes a-nodding, and plaids and kilts a-swing, to a march there was no resisting. And the man sang at the top of his voice, as abreast of the pipers the pair fell into step:

The Campbells are coming, oh, oh, oh!
The Campbells are coming, oh, oh, oh!
Loch Leven:
The Campbells are coming, oh, oh, oh!

A Cosmopolitan Procession
Sidewalk throngs stood and stared. Here and there fell out from them one and another who, falling into step, joined the rapidly-swelling auxiliary

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procession which, flanking the primal mustering, swept with it up the rise, across a railway bridge, in a glowing luminosity of steam from an under-passing train, and down the street. Not all of them were Scots. Spectacled Japanese and Chinese students from university schools marched side by side with men in army khaki. Syrians, Greeks and Russian Jews strode with Vermonters and Maine woodsmen. Tremont Street clerks paced in company with freight handlers and laborers from northern and Latin Europe. A couple of western girls—one could identify Denver and California in their speech—delightedly defiant of decorum, marched and laughed and sang with an escort from across the Charles River. Commonwealth Avenue, together with anywhere south of Columbus Avenue, helped bring the Campbells along. The hall drew near for which the clan was bound, and yet more marchers joined. Impatient automobilists, failing to part the irregular ranks that now spread from sidewalk to car tracks, performed tell in at the rear of the marchers, and bided their time.

With a final double swing on the big drum, a quick-timed treble roll on the snare drums, and a conclusive skirl of the pipes, at the entry of the great hall fell a momentary silence before the blanketing sounds of the city street were again heard. The senior piper, dismounting the drones from his shoulder as he drew the bag from beneath his outer, scanning the crowd, commented to the volunteer marcher nearest:

"Eh, mon, yon's a bonny tune. My grandfather marchit on it with Havelock to Lucknow, and see what it's drawn here!"

SIERRA NEVADA SNOW SURVEYS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A survey of the snow stored in the high Sierra Mountains of California and Nevada, that is available for sustaining the flow of all intensively utilized streams, will be made this spring from Tehachapi in south-central California to the Oregon boundary, by a large corps of surveyors sent out by Mt. Rose Observatory of the University of Nevada, the State Engineering Department of California, and the United States Weather Bureau. Thus will be marked the beginning of an annual survey, which will increase in value as the record increases in length, for comparison of runoff with snow measurements.

The western slope rivers are not only intensively utilized by power companies and irrigators who are interested in the prospective stream flow through the summer, which is normally very dry, and who must know if possible the approximate proportions of the spring runoff floods, but these streams discharge into the Sacramento and San Joaquin bottoms, where overflowing occurs very readily and damage by flooding is often caused. Therefore the surveyors' reports will be of value to rather large interests.

The instruments used are chiefly a cutting tube or sampler originally designed by Prof. Charles F. Marvin, the present chief of the United States Weather Bureau, which is about three inches in diameter and long enough to penetrate the snow layer, by the use of joints or sections where necessary. A sample or core of snow is withdrawn and weighed on a spring balance scales, which is graduated to show the water equivalent of the sample taken. Aneroid barometers, compasses, thermometers, snow shoes, skis, alpenstocks, camping equipment for a few weeks, complete the equipment of a small party of surveyors, consisting usually of about three men. There will be 18 sets of instruments and groups of surveyors in the Sierra Nevada Mountain surveys this spring.

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NOON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

All things in the small village were held in the golden grip of noon. A strange peace brooded over the open square after the long months of a conflict that had astonished its people as cruelty astonished a little child. Through the prim streets that led away from the square the jagged traces of the path of war were to be seen. There was a calm, patient dignity to the tumbled heaps of timbers and mortar and the crooked lines of broken fences. Rebuilt gardens seemed a bit more beautiful than the old ones had been and the men, who had silvered hair, and the women and young children who passed through the streets, looked on the future with a pathetic, smiling bravery.

Down the roadway from the rolling foothills beyond the town, puffs of buff dust rose from the tiny, hurrying hoofs of a herd of goats. A shepherd, his loose, shapeless smock of tattered, rough brown stuff, shooing about his bare legs, shouted at them now and then, or prodded, with idle gentility, at the fat sides of wanderers with his long, crooked staff.

The little procession came into the square. The shepherd took off an enormous hat of straw and fanned his flushed face with it. He ambled to the center of the little space where a shaft of strange blue stone, set there years before to honor the glory of some local historical fact, rose benignly toward the dazzling sun. The lettering on one side had become dulled with the years. Its base had been rudely chinked by careless carters and, during the awful period, by the rush of horses drawing gun carriages.

With a grunt the shepherd threw himself down on the step at the foot of the blue shaft. His dog, a showy, pure white creature of great pride, lay down fastidiously at his feet. The goats gathered about, standing quietly, staring vacantly, or squatting to doze in the glaring heat.

A woman came out from a thatched cottage with a brimming pitcher of milk and some black bread which she wordlessly gave to the shepherd. She watched him without seeing him, and he grinned complacently as he accepted them. The woman returned to her cottage, shooting a cluster of fat hens away from the doorkill as she passed.

And when he had quite finished, and had spent several minutes pensively patting the head of the white dog, the shepherd stood up, shook himself, yawned terribly, poked the goats that dozed, spoke to the others, and started off again to the foothills.



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BRITISH WORKERS AIM TO COOPERATE

General Move Toward Amalgamation Among British Trades Unions More Marked at Present Time Than Ever Before

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Commenting recently upon the lessons of the molders' strike, the writer offered the opinion that negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders on the question of amalgamation would doubtless be resumed where they were left off when disturbed by the war. At that time there was manifest a better feeling of comradeship between the workers in the respective trades covered by these two unions, owing to the financial and moral support given so ungrudgingly by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers while the molders were walking the streets.

In an interview which the writer had with Mr. Tom Mann it was explained that overtures had already been made—not only to the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, but to the other two unions concerned in the recent molders' dispute. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers in addition to granting a loan of £30,000 free of interest, also contributed a free gift of £11,484, the result of a national levy. All this, of course, does not include local contributions which in all probability would amount to a figure round about the latter sum. The opportunity to approach the representatives of the three molders' unions was the occasion when the latter visited the Amalgamated Society of Engineers offices to negotiate for the loan. Addressing the visitors, Mr. Mann, in his characteristically sweeping manner, said: "What is wrong with these chairs, gentlemen? They are comfortable, and there is sufficient room in this office of ours to accommodate you. We are now amalgamated with eight other trades and we want and we expect the molders to join hands with us. This invitation is extended by me on behalf of all my colleagues in the new amalgamation."

Immediate Response Likely

In reply to my inquiry as to whether there would be any immediate response, Mr. Mann, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said he thought there would be, as with the knowledge of their general position before them, "they (the molders' delegates) were very impressed."

While speaking of Mr. Mann, it may be recorded that he also doubted whether it was a wise policy for him to retain the general secretaryship of the engineers, as he felt firmly convinced he would do more useful work "running round the country" doing propaganda work, organizing and addressing meetings. It was apparent to many that the freelance agitator, with experience of nearly every country where the English language is spoken, would find it difficult to settle down to the routine of office work, not to mention the responsibilities which his official position carries.

Unity in the Steel Trade

The Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain have recently completed negotiations with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (the latter itself the result of amalgamation of a number of unions) and have decided to join as soon as arrangements can be made. It is quite on the cards that the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Associations in South Wales will also join the confederation. This will mean that before the year is through there will be complete industrial unity in the iron and steel trades throughout the country, with the single exception of the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, who still follow their own course as a separate and distinct entity. A polyglot organization that plowed a kind of lonely furrow among the steel workers in the South Wales

and Monmouthshire valleys, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics, ceased to exist as from December 31, 1919, and its work was taken over by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, and the Workers Union.

From Liverpool comes the news that a local painters' union, the Liverpool and Birkenhead Ship and House Painters Benefit Association, has thrown in its lot with the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Everywhere there is the same activity toward unity. Scores of pettyfoggish little unions with high-sounding titles are banding themselves together as a first step toward joining up with organizations with national reputations.

LABOR PARTY GROWS IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The growth of the political power of the Labor Party is revealed by the returns of votes cast at the New Zealand general election in December last. The Reform Government, headed by W. F. Massey, gained an emphatic victory, winning 48 seats in a House of 80 members. But its successes in many electorates were due to the splitting of the Opposition vote between Liberal and Labor candidates. The figures are not quite complete at the time of writing, but the distribution of votes is indicated with sufficient accuracy by the following figures: Government 186,461, Liberal Opposition 162,056, Labor Party 128,417, Independent 43,012.

In the four cities the votes were distributed among the candidates as follows: Labor 76,850, Liberal 52,865, Government 45,684, Independent 24,773. The Labor Party won 7 of the 25 city seats, but on its voting strength it should have got 10 seats. The government scored in the country districts, but even there the Labor Party revealed unexpected strength. In Hawkes Bay, for example, the home of wool kings and rich squatters, a Labor candidate scored 2176 votes, while a Liberal had 2292 votes and the successful Government candidate had 3234 votes.

These figures are more significant than they appear at first glance. The Liberal Party, in the years when it made New Zealand famous for social and legislative advancement, was a combination of progressive elements that included the workers. The rise of the Labor Party was in a sense a split in the Liberal Party. The question now is whether or not the Liberal Party, which has suffered disaster in the triangular fighting, is going to split again, its moderate elements going to the Reform Party and its radical elements to Labor. Already many of the prominent members of the older parties are asking for a combination of forces against the Labor Socialists.

TRIBUTE TO EARL HAIG BY A LABOR LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—J. H. Thomas, M.P., was among the guests at a dinner of the Wiltshire men in London given at the Holborn Restaurant recently. Proposing the toast of the "Navy, Army, and Air Forces," Mr. Thomas said the common sacrifices made by their sailors and soldiers in the war ought to be a lesson to them, and make them realize that in the coming troubles and difficulties that must inevitably arise from five years of war, the same common feeling that guided and influenced their soldiers in that period should be the best guarantee for carrying them safely through the troubled period ahead.

Paying a tribute to Earl Haig, Mr. Thomas said he had visited the Field Marshal in some of the darkest periods of the war, and he remembered on one occasion talking to him on the subject, and telling him that the people in England were alarmed. Sir Douglas Haig, as he then was, replied "There is no fear. The brave men who are serving me are the best guarantee that all will come right." When the war was over, Mr. Thomas continued, the one consideration that the commander had—and it was no secret now—was for the fighting men.

He refused all honors offered him, remarking, "My first duty is to those who won the battle and enabled me to be so successful."

Mr. Thomas also spoke of the gallantry displayed by the airmen and declared that the developments in fighting aircraft were such that had the war continued they could have sent aeroplanes without even pilots, so successful had they become. He would be failing in his duty, if he did not say that his mission in life was while paying a tribute to the gallantry of their sailors and soldiers—to work for the prevention of war in the future. The toast was responded to by Sir Frederick Young, M.P.

INVENTORS' UNION FORMED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An Inventors' union has been registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1911-1913. Membership is open to all who invent anything which in the opinion of the management committee is practicable and of public utility. The term "invention" is used in a wide sense to include original research, new educational schemes, new methods of utilizing waste productions, and so forth. The management committee elected for this year includes Dr. Cowan Guthrie of Harley Street; John R. Quinn, former collaborator with Edison and Bell; C. S. Snell, expert on gas lighting systems; Maj. C. S. Bertram, R.A., colleague of Sir Henry Bessemer and expert on engineering; Dr. H. M. Robinson, LL.D.; and among members of Parliament who support the union are General Page-Croft, Unionist; C. W. Bowerman, Labor; and Havelock Wilson, Liberal.

This is the latest phase of efforts which have been made at various times to band inventors together for mutual protection, and it is to be hoped that the union will succeed in protecting the interests of inventors, not merely against the outside exploiter, but against the delinquencies and carelessness of the inventor himself. There are some standard instances in which the inventor has never reaped a farthing of profit from his invention through his own lack of caution. Considering how many trade unions exist today solely because of the work of inventors, it would not be reasonable to deny inventors the right of a trade union of their own.

Among the many objects of the new organization is "assistance in raising the status and public recognition of invention as a distinct branch of technical research." The membership is gradually growing and the organizers of the union are hopeful of carrying out to effect this year the following provision in the rules: "Application may be made for a state charter of incorporation to found an institute for inventors when the membership exceeds 1000." The motto of the union is "Inventum mundum regent" (Inventors rule the world).

SLIDING SCALE WAGE POLICY IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, writing in "The Railway Review," says that he is in favor of the policy of a sliding scale. "Long before the war," he says, "I urged that the present methods of trade unionists in merely securing advances of wages while they left the regulation of prices in the hands of the capitalist class, was a futile one, as increased prices frequently cancel advances in wages. 'Today,' A. Henderson, M.P., and other objectors to such a policy, complain that it stereotypes the standard of life of the workers. They fail to see that that is exactly what the present system has done, and must do so long as capital owns and controls the means of life. I hold that when the workers understand that money is not wealth, they will become, not merely better clothed and fed, but better mentally equipped to grapple with the greater problems of taking ultimately the ownership and control of the world's industries."

DEFINITE ACTION BY BRITISH WAITERS

Union Members Pledge Themselves to Obtain Better Wages and Working Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A public meeting was held in connection with the British and Allied Waiters, Chefs, and Employees Union at the Holborn Empire at which a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the immediate obedience of those present to any orders which the officials of the union might issue, in order to obtain from employers recognition of the union, and the Union des Cuisiniers, and to secure improvements in wages and conditions of employment.

It was intimated by Mr. Cann, secretary of the union, that definite action would be taken immediately in the case of one large firm of caterers, whose employees would be called out at very short notice. Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the Trades Union Congress, described the hotel and restaurant employees as the lowest paid, the most badly treated, and least respected group of workers in the country. Waiters, he said, according to the general opinion, were persons who had no right to be respected for the services they rendered, but who were expected to show a servile, almost crawling, regard for the people for whom they worked.

The Underground Kitchen

Emphasizing the necessity for united and powerful organization in order to enforce their demands for improvement, Mr. Bramley said that he looked forward to the time when the workers of the country would be so effectively organized, that, marching under one banner, and inspired by one purpose, they would not merely increase their wages, but be able to control every department of production and distribution, and to protect themselves against the increase of prices which now followed an increase of wages.

Indicating certain conditions of labor affecting the catering trade generally, which called for drastic reform, Mr. Bramley referred particularly to the underground kitchens of some hotels and restaurants, the conditions of which were indescribable.

"There are certain restaurants, in London," Mr. Bramley said, "where it would be disastrous for the firms if the customers were to take a stroll around the places where their food is prepared. Therefore I hope you will fight for conditions of health so that a man may not only be properly paid for his labor but can leave his work walking upright as a result of his efforts to get a living."

Faults of Tipping System

Duncan Carmichael strongly urged the abolition of the tipping system, giving an instance where in one restaurant a waiter was receiving only 12s. a week in wages in view of the fact that he made £3 5s. weekly in tips; the employer in this way taking advantage of the generosity of customers to save himself expense.

The resolution put to the meeting pledged those present to withdraw their labor if called upon to do so, and reaffirmed their determination to establish a national program for the trade, including a minimum wage, a 48 hour-week, and healthy accommodation and food.

The secretary, Mr. Cann, in moving its adoption, declared that protests were useless and the time had come for fighting. The employers, he added, had not the pluck to fight against an organized body of employees if the latter would only realize it.

BRITISH MINE NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting at Fulham Town Hall in connection with the miners' nationalization campaign, Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, said that Labor proposed to get rid not merely of private monopoly in collieries, but also proposed to get rid of private owner-

ship of coal itself. The campaign which was being promoted for the nationalization of mines had received the endorsement of the united trade union movement. They were not going to be satisfied with passing resolutions any longer, and the government must realize that the workers were prepared to tolerate private monopoly in such an important matter as the mining industry. John Lawson, of the Miners Federation, said that the miners were not out in that campaign to plead for themselves; they were out to reason with the people in their own interests as well as for the miners' well-being.

NEWSPAPER CLERKS' DEMANDS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A mass meeting attended by several hundred members of the London Press Branch of the National Union of Clerks was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street recently to consider what action should be taken in view of the result of negotiations with the Newspaper Proprietors Association. H. H. Elvin, general secretary of the National Union of Clerks, outlined the demands put before the newspaper proprietors. Practically the whole of the scale asked for in respect of juniors had, he said, been conceded, this ranging from 25s. at 16 to 75s. at 21 years and over for young men clerks, and from 25s. to 65s. for women clerks.

Arrangements in regard to holidays, working hours, and overtime pay were also considered satisfactory. The chief point of difference arose in regard to the grading scale submitted, this being deemed of a too complex character. After considerable discussion the action of the delegates was unanimously approved, and on the motion of A. McLean, secretary of the Newspaper Clerks Guild, seconded by Mr. Binney, it was decided to adhere to the plan of grading embodied in the proposals presented to the Newspaper Proprietors Association and to meet the latter's wishes, to put forward a modified scale for acceptance.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Women's Institute, Victoria Street, held an "At Home" recently to open the spring session of lectures. The president, Mrs. John Roskill, received the visitors, and Mrs. Henry Fawcett was the guest of honor.

Addressing the members, Mrs. Fawcett said that she hoped that since the recent decision of the City of Regina to pay interest on its sterling bonds at the current instead of the par rate of exchange, that the council has decided to reopen the question. Bond dealers have informed the city that while there is no desire to institute a boycott against Regina city bonds, the action of the city if persisted in will have a bad effect on the city's standing with investors. It has also developed that a number of Canadian investors, notably the City of Calgary, hold Regina City sterling bonds and will be deprived of the full rate of interest stipulated in the bonds by being asked to accept 4.10 to the pound instead of 4.86.

The Labor Party, all through the women's struggle for the vote had been their best friend, and had helped

them in every way that they (the Labor Party) as a small party could do. When, however, it came to industrial enfranchisement, they took a different view, although she was sure that in the end things would come right. She did not quite see how it was to be brought about, because the trades union rules stood in the way. They stood for equal pay for equal work, and were against the undercutting of men in any way, yet they had the constantly expressed opinion of the Labor Party against the employment of women. However, the experience of the war with regard to the employment of women was bound to be felt.

All that they had to do for the future was to press on and secure their industrial freedom. One could not have a state that was half "free" and half "slave."

COPARTNERSHIP FOR BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—F. G. Bristow, general secretary of the Commercial Motor Users Association, in a recent interview, stated that the development of the policy of copartnership and profit-sharing in relation to the road transport industry had no relation to the demand of the Transport Workers for an increase of 10s. a week on their present wages. The national council of the association, Mr. Bristow said, had not yet had an opportunity of expressing a final opinion on the subject of copartnership. A discussion was started at the January meeting, but the matter was deemed to be of such importance that it was decided to devote a special session to its consideration.

There could be little doubt that the council would be in favor of some form of copartnership, because in the present state of the industry it appeared to be the only alternative to nationalization. Shrapnell Smith in his pamphlet had pointed out the advantage of copartnership over nationalization, illustrating his argument by typical examples. The South Metropolitan Gas Company, for instance, Mr. Bristow continued, was the first big undertaking in Great Britain to adopt copartnership. Their scheme had been started in 1889 and had been working successfully ever since. Many of the large companies, he added, in the course of flotation at the present time were adopting some form of copartnership.

DISPUTE OVER REGINA BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—So many protests have been received regarding the recent decision of the City of Regina to pay interest on its sterling bonds at the current instead of the par rate of exchange, that the council has decided to reopen the question. Bond dealers have informed the city that while there is no desire to institute a boycott against Regina city bonds, the action of the city if persisted in will have a bad effect on the city's standing with investors. It has also developed that a number of Canadian investors, notably the City of Calgary, hold Regina City sterling bonds and will be deprived of the full rate of interest stipulated in the bonds by being asked to accept 4.10 to the pound instead of 4.86.

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST CHINA LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The American Legation recently lodged a protest with the Central Government against that part of the Vickers Aeroplanes Loan Agreement which provides that the Vickers Company shall have a 10 years' option on the sale to China of aeroplanes of the Vickers type. The protest was based on the fact that this clause of the Vickers agreement tended to constitute a monopoly and was, therefore, in violation of the policy of free trade as provided for in Article 15 of the Sino-American Commercial Treaty and Article 14 of the Sino-French Treaty. The Foreign Office referred the American protest to the Joint War and General Staff Office for consideration.

It is understood that the American Government was not made in a spirit of opposition to the Vickers agreement, but merely for the purpose of upholding treaty rights and maintaining the policy of equal trade opportunity as provided for by treaty. There has been considerable criticism in both Chinese and foreign circles of the 10 years' option clause in the Vickers agreement, and the American protest has simply given official expression to this criticism. It is generally believed here that both the Chinese Government and the Vickers Company will act upon the Vickers protest in which it was made, and that the 10-year option clause will either be eliminated from the agreement or be so modified as to bring it within treaty provisions.

CANADA AND BULGARIAN TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, Acting Secretary for External Affairs, has given notice that he will move in the House of Commons tomorrow: That it is expedient that Parliament approve of the treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Bulgaria signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 27, 1919, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve the same.

ASSINIBOIA'S HOUSING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—J. W. Wilton, member in the Legislature for Assiniboia, is making a proposal in the Legislature for the creation of a foundation which has as its initial aim at least \$5,000,000 for the purpose of providing dwellings at the lowest possible cost for residents of the Province who find themselves homeless, owing to the present serious housing lack. The proposals are likely to meet with opposition from mortgage and loan companies.

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SWISS NEUTRALITY REGARDING LEAGUE

Main Difficulties in Way of Adherence Are Said to Arise From the Country's Democratic Institutions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The citizens of two of the oldest republics of the world, Switzerland and the United States of America, must arm themselves with patience in face of the difficulties which are delaying the entry of their respective countries to the League of Nations. It is strange to think that, though they have been from the first supporters and artisans of the scheme, they are now both behind their time in declaring their formal adherence. In both countries the main difficulties arise from their democratic institutions. America, the great power on whose adhesion depends the definite constitution of the League, can afford to take her time and fight the internal struggle to an end, the result of which may be a welcome improvement of the covenant. Switzerland, however, as a small country, risks losing the advantages of original membership just because she is a democratic state, which needs time to prepare a plebiscite and to secure an affirmative vote by the electorate.

Swiss Neutrality Traditional

Like the Monroe Doctrine and like the neutrality of Belgium, Swiss neutrality has long been an accepted basis of international law. It has been the basis of Swiss foreign policy since the early part of the sixteenth century, when the 200 years' struggle of the German-speaking cantons against the old Austro-German Empire had come to an end (1499), when those territories which constitute Italian-Switzerland had been definitely cut off from the peninsula (1405-1515) and French-Switzerland had entered Swiss history on terms of equality in consequence of the alliance of Geneva with Fribourg (1519) and Berne (1526). The crisis of the Reformation put an end to all desires for territorial expansion beyond the country's historic frontiers, and throughout four centuries, even during such conflagrations as the Thirty Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, and that of the first coalition against revolutionary France, the Swiss "sat still," as they would say, however much they might individually sympathize with one or other of the fighting parties.

After the short eclipse of Swiss independence during the Napoleonic wars, the Vienna Congress of 1814-15 in a special declaration (March 20, 1815) recognized that "the general interest demands in favor of the Helvetic body the advantages of perpetual neutrality." This declaration was confirmed on November 20, 1815, by a special "act bearing acknowledgment and guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory," which was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Portugal.

A Century of Peace

Her international status thus clearly defined and guaranteed by the nation's will to protect and maintain it at any price, Switzerland secured for herself a century of peace, during which she gave the world an example of sound democracy and a lead in all endeavors for peace (International Congresses and Bureaux, the Geneva Convention, Arbitration in the Alabama affair). She passed safely through such terrible tempests as the wars of 1859, 1866, 1870 and 1914-18. She honored her international mandate by practicing her neutrality in a spirit worthy of her history and her mission as a living link between three great civilizations of Europe.

Need we wonder, therefore, that the Swiss people have long been used to



Surrey crossroads

Photograph by Judges Limited, London

COLDHARBOUR, IN SURREY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Half hidden by bold, rugged spurs on the slopes of Leith Hill, Surrey, lies a hamlet of rarest charm and beauty. In aspect, the village of Coldharbour is not exactly Alpine, though it is far from being typically English. Indeed, it has strongly reminded a traveler of scenes in the Hartz Mountains. A diminutive cluster of red-tiled houses, whose log-fire smoke, as it curls upward, shows blue against a rich background of pines, the place is truly a haven of rest—bleak enough, no doubt, in winter, yet always lovely, always quiet. A fine May spent at Coldharbour is not easily forgotten.

But gay as the spot can be in spring-time, with bluebells carpeting favored meadows, and golden gorse, silver birch, lightest larch, and darkest spruce adorning the whole hillside, perhaps it is yet more beautiful when autumn has toned its luxuriant undergrowth of bracken to a deep copper hue. In this season of mellow fruitfulness, a choice feast of color is spread on these uplands. Brilliant tufts of bell-heather, not too obtrusive, compete with the amber and scarlet tints of whortleberry bushes, while on the way to Tillingbourne Waterfall, or "Friday Street's" secluded glen, boughs of rosy crab apples relieve the somber yew and holly, though these latter are sumptuously decked with berries. Small wonder if birds abound in this region! For there are berries everywhere—elderberries, mulberries, holly and yewberries, bilberries, blackberries, "hips and haws," with a host of less familiar varieties.

One may wander for miles about

Leith Hill, take a fresh walk each day for a month, and seldom tramp the turnpike road. If war-time forestry has taken full toll of this hill's grand stretch of timber, it could not destroy its innate loveliness. The writer has seen a denuded bank on Broadmoor, where practically nothing was left but bracken, but, catching a rich afterglow from the west, its brown was turned to a flaming dye of something like rose-pink.

From the tower on the summit, you can actually see some 12 or 13 counties. Looking seaward, to your left, your eye rests on the Weald of Kent, Surrey and Sussex expand before you like an immense garden, the plots of which are divided by copses, avenues, or larger tracts of timber land, such as St. Leonard's Forest. On the horizon, Chantebury Ring marks a point of the South Downs. Headland looms majestically out, not far off to the west, and nearer, on an eminence, stands St. Martha's Church, of pilgrim fame. Among the visible landmarks of London are St. Paul's great dome and the Crystal Palace. Even parts of Dorset and Bedfordshire have been sighted under certain conditions.

Village and Hill

Coldharbour and Leith Hill are, of course, inseparable. You spend your day in rambling through the woods on the hillside, to descend with a keen appreciation of the simple events throbbing below you—the local school, the solitary inn, the green, the forge, the little post office, the sole link with civilization and commerce, not to mention an odd homestead of ampler proportions, the roof of which harmonizes appropriately with a Virginia creeper of glorious crimson. Then you sleep with windows opened widely to the fragrant air and the music of

myriad birds that chant their matin-chorus at daybreak, the small ones warbling in antiphonal strain to the resonant note of the cuckoo.

Here, again, are splendor of form and coloring galore. The contours of the Surrey hills, low but steep and exquisitely wooded, lend grandeur to the countryside. You may come across a plowed field here, that makes you wonder how any horse could possibly contrive to till it, so precipitous is the incline. Blue-gray branches of tall Scots firs contrast with the autumnal vestiture which clothes the beech in russet-brown, or with the warm sheen of the bracken. Of true Coniferae there are many species in the vicinity of Coldharbour, also yews and cypresses, weeping elms, acacias, maples, mountain ashes, even cedars. Yawning ravines, fringed with such verdure, drop darkly down from roads or ridges, to form hollows through which the morning vapors drift in fantastic columns. Or at sunset, behind those pine-clad gullies, the fiery sky will shade into an unfathomable firmament of indigo.

Smugglers' Days Long Past

But the denizens of Coldharbour are unruffled by sunshine or storm. Manners and customs have altered much since smugglers used to ride up from the coast in hot haste, with their illicit treasure to this sequestered village. Those times are scarcely within living memory. None the less an "old inhabitant" may tell you of some ancestor who had heard with a thrill those galloping hoofs, and may whisper the name of a neighboring hamlet, where a word breathed against those adventurous outlaws might but lately have provoked resentment.

Today the silence of both woods and moorland is, even at high noon, unbroken, save for the sweet song of birds or the merry sound of children's voices. And the lone vigil of that ancient tower, mute sentinel guarding the heights and the plain, should pass with little or naught to challenge throughout the stillness of the night.

PENITENTIARY FARM'S SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Included in the report of the governor of the Edmonton, Alberta, penitentiary to the superintendent of penitentiaries is an interesting paragraph dealing with the farm operations carried on at the penitentiary as well as its mining operations. Some 70 acres were under cultivation during the past year and were farmed with gratifying results. From this small acreage, after buying a tractor and stubble plow at a cost of \$1314, "we show a net profit of \$4191.17. From 94 acres of wheat we threshed 45 bushels to the acre, and from 11 acres of potatoes we sold 3500 bushels. Our one acre of small vegetables was exceptionally good. Our intensive farming has been very profitable."

BELGIUM'S PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION

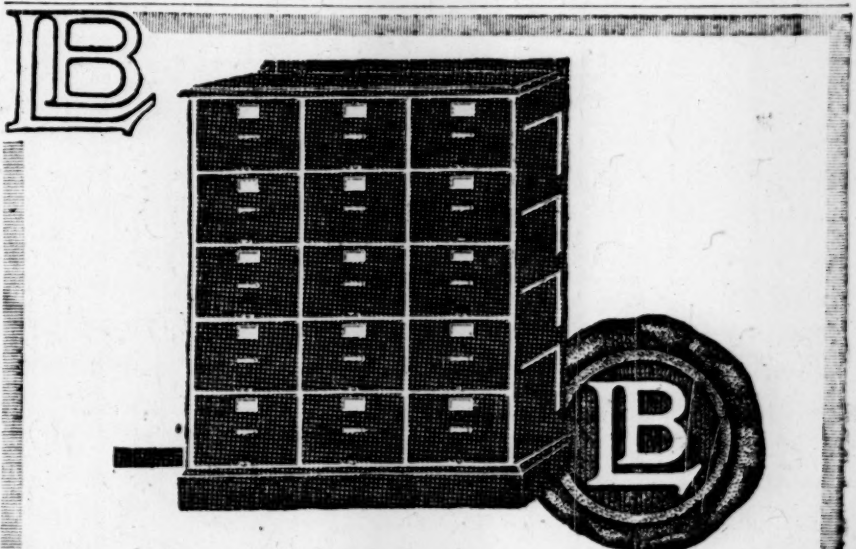
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some idea of the great progress in reconstruction made by Belgium since the armistice, was given by Sir Cecil Hertzel, honorary treasurer of the Anglo-Belgian Union and former Consul-General for Belgium, when he read a paper on "The Ruin and Restoration of Belgium," at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. He said that the method by which the ruin of Belgium had been accomplished was not that of the violence of the savage, but a cold, calculated scheme of organized theft. The theft of the machinery by Germany from Belgian factories during the war had necessarily paralyzed all Belgian industries. The central committee of the heads of the several industries estimated the loss incurred by that country at nearly £400,000,000. She had received from the Allies a right of priority on the indemnity to be recovered from Germany of £100,000,000.

He had had several opportunities of visiting Belgium since last spring, each visit being marked by a new stage of progress. Railway communication was practically restored and the traffic in passengers and merchandise had reached from 60 to 70 per cent of the pre-war standard. Owing to numerous public works the number of unemployed was reduced to 200,000 and relief works had almost ceased to exist. Production in the mining districts had reached 85 per cent of the pre-war output, part of the coal being exported. Round Ghent the spinning mills were practically all working. The number of spindles of cotton produced in November last was 1,200,000 against an average of 1,700,000 in pre-war days. Similar progress had been made by the sugar factories and glass was already one of the main articles of export.

In regard to shipping at Antwerp the position had wonderfully improved since the armistice. Owing to the closing of the Scheldt during the war all navigation had ceased. During the first seven months of 1919 2404 ships, with a tonnage of 2,603,584 had entered the port, representing nearly one-third of the shipping that entered Antwerp during the first seven months of 1914. The country had lost 150,000 dwellings through the war, and in the devastated area only 4000 houses up to the present had been erected.

Emile Cammaerts, who presided, said that the education committee of the Anglo-Belgian Union were organizing lectures all over the country in order to promote interest in his country. Lectures on British subjects were also being organized in Belgium. Among those present were the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Moncheur, Lord Emmott, Lord Asquith, and the Belgian Consul-General. Lantern views were shown indicating the ruin and progress of reconstruction in Belgium.



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RUMANIA'S STATUS IN THE NEW EUROPE

Alexander Vaida Voevod, Premier of United Rumania, Desires Closer Economic and Social Intercourse With the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
—LONDON, England.—The stay which Alexander Vaida Voevod, the Premier of Rumania, recently made in London as the guest of the British Government lasted for the greater part of a week, and was a particularly busy one. The Premier, who was accompanied by Mr. Brediceanu, the permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, was throughout in constant communication, not only with British officials, but also with business men and financiers, and it was characteristic of the visit that the program included luncheon with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and a visit to the Royal Exchange.

Like her neighbors, Rumania continues to suffer from the difficult economic and financial situation prevailing in Europe in general and in central Europe in particular, and the shortage of rolling stock which is a legacy of the enemy occupation still makes itself keenly felt. But the magnitude of her potential wealth in grain, oil, and other products is common knowledge, and Mr. Vaida Voevod's reception in London afforded unmistakable evidence that the importance of the position which Greater Rumania occupies in the new Europe is duly appreciated in British circles.

Premier a Valuable Asset

It was also clear to those who came into contact with him and his entourage that Rumania has another valuable asset in her new Premier. Mr. Vaida Voevod has none of the traditional aloofness of the diplomatist, and his frank and unaffected bearing confirms the reputation of an enlightened man of affairs which his career has earned for him. A Transylvanian who was one of the handful of deputies who represented his 3,000,000 oppressed compatriots in the Hungarian Parliament, and who fought their battles there, he is peculiarly fitted to figure as the head of the first government of united Rumania. His program also accords with the new political orientation of his country.

Throughout his visit, for instance, Mr. Vaida Voevod took every opportunity of emphasizing his desire to assist in replacing the connections of the past by closer economic and social intercourse between Rumania and her western allies, and he was most emphatic in proclaiming the sincerity and democratic character of his government's domestic policy in the matter of agrarian reform, religious toleration, and the treatment of racial minorities. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with whom he talked for a few moments, he also confessed that the party which he formerly led in Transylvania had woman suffrage inscribed upon its program; and he added that he hoped to see that goal attained eventually in Rumania at large, although he confessed that the time is not yet.

Pledged to Toleration

Mr. Brediceanu found time to discuss some aspects of Rumanian affairs at somewhat greater length with The Christian Science Monitor representative. On the subject of religious toleration he was able to speak with particular authority, for he is likely to be the first holder of the new office of Minister of Public Worship, which the present government proposes to create. Not only, he explained, is the government pledged to complete toleration of all religious denominations, and to the granting of autonomy to each of the seven or eight such communities now to be found within Rumanian territory, but it is also prepared to grant a subvention to each varying in amount according to their numerical strength.

As for the Jewish question, Mr. Brediceanu protested that in essence it had always been economic rather than religious in character. It chiefly arose, he said, from the problem created by the degree to which, in the past, Jews from Russia had flocked into the Bukovina and Bessarabia to escape the persecution of the Tsarist régime. In 50 years the Jewish population in that region increased to a quite extraordinary extent, and as it could not be absorbed straight away into the body politic, it remained for a time an alien element which, in the commercial sphere, figured as the competitor of the native population. Now, however, that the Jews have acquired Rumanian nationality, and equal social and civic rights, this aspect of

the matter has vanished, and the Jewish question in Rumania may really be said to have ceased to exist.

Racial Minorities

Asked why, if this solution had proved so satisfactory, Rumania objected so strongly to the stipulations regarding racial minorities inserted in the Peace Treaty, Mr. Brediceanu said that, in the first place, it was because Rumania had already forestalled the policy formulated in Paris, and, in the second, because the Paris formula at first went even farther than securing equality for the Jews, and gave them actual advantages over their fellow citizens. It was stipulated, for instance, that such things as elections should not be held on the Jewish Sabbath, whereas no such provision was made for the protection of the Christian Sunday. As proof of Rumanian magnanimity concerning this particular point, however, Mr. Brediceanu cited the fact that the elections for the first Rumanian Constituent Assembly were actually held on a Sunday.

The conversation passed to the question of frontiers, and the interviewer learned that Rumania regards the Bessarabian controversy as closed, and definitely settled in her favor. It was now, Mr. Brediceanu affirmed, only a matter of embodying the settlement in a separate treaty—a task which may be accomplished at the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

The Banat and New Frontier

For the rest, he expressed satisfaction with the new delimitation of the frontier as a whole, except, of course, in the matter of the Banat. Rumanians, Mr. Brediceanu declared, still hold to the view that the Danube has always been the natural and most desirable boundary between them and Serbia, with whom they have never hitherto had any dispute on such matters. They therefore consider the treaty of 1918, in which the Allies recognized Rumania's right to the whole of the Banat, to be the only right solution.

Rumanians, therefore, would deplore the present division of the region in any case; but they particularly protest against the boundary line now drawn as being arbitrary and unjust, and calculated to paralyze and destroy the economic life of the Banat plain.

This line, namely, as Mr. Brediceanu pointed out on the map, crosses and recrosses in a most bewildering fashion all the railway lines, both great and small, leading to Temesvar. The result is that, although the port of Bazias, the only Danubian outlet which the plain possesses, has been allotted to Rumania, access to the river is now denied in practice to the industrial and mining region of Resitz, Orayitz, and Anina, for the reason that the Temesvar-Bazias railway, which serves it, is twice bisected by the frontier drawn in Paris.

Proposed Remedy

The remedy that Rumania proposes is a shifting westward of the southern part of the boundary from the point at which it crosses the Temea, and its continuation to the Danube along the western edge of the sandy waste of Delibag. The territory involved, she argues, is of little actual value, being partly composed of the waste land mentioned; while the towns of Versez and Biserica Alba (Weisskirchen) contained in it are neither overwhelmingly Serbian or Rumanian, being Swabian communities with Serbian and Rumanian minorities. As for these minorities, they have so much in common that until the separation of the national churches of Serbia and Rumania, which only took place as recently as 1868, the Orthodox Archbishop of Versez was the ecclesiastical head of both alike.

Solidarity Desired

For the rest, Mr. Brediceanu, like his chief, emphasized the desire of Rumania to establish complete solidarity with her allies, and told how this policy was to be applied in the cultural, as well as in the political and economic spheres. Arrangements are being made, for instance, for the dispatch of

parties of students to Italy, France, and Great Britain, and the teaching of French and English is to be substituted for that of German in Rumanian schools.

Similarly, with regard to the difficult Russian problem, Mr. Brediceanu affirmed Rumania's determination to act in all things in conjunction with the western powers. He made it clear, however, that in this connection her own wish is to undertake no offensive action, but to prepare for all emergencies by maintaining a strong defense.

CHINA HAMPERED IN REDUCTION OF ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China.—The plans for the disbandment of this country's superfluous troops, while regarded as admirable in conception and detail, are not making much progress and there is little hope here that any large number of soldiers will be freed for other work before peace with the south has become an established fact. Both the southern and the northern army factions distrust one another's motives and this makes the disarmament of even 20 per cent of the troops difficult. This difficulty is further accentuated by the jealousy and suspicion that military leaders who are nominally on the same side feel for one another.

The northern Tutchuns, in particular, while professing the best intentions and submitting many reports on disbandment, are watching each other carefully, and every one of them has an excuse when the time comes for him to show how many men he has already dismissed. The main reason advanced for failure to disband troops is lack of funds, the Tutchuns stating that they cannot let their soldiers go unpaid and without the means of making a living elsewhere. This lack of the wherewithal to carry out the disbandment plan, coupled with a desire on the part of each Tutchun to wait until the next man has done something definite, is holding matters up considerably and making the position of the government more difficult every day.

The government hopes, however, that the conclusion of peace with the south will not only render the maintenance of a large force unnecessary in the eyes of all but that it will also have the logical result of putting the country in a position to obtain funds for the disbandment of the army and other constructive schemes.

FRANCE'S NEW FINANCE MINISTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Millerand Cabinet is characterized by the number of specialists included in it, for the new Prime Minister has decided to put the "right man in the right place," much to the astonishment and alarm of the old politicians.

Public attention is specially directed to Frederick François-Marsal, the new Minister of Finance, who has been called upon to unravel one of the most critical financial problems with which France has ever been faced.

Mr. Marsal comes from Lorraine, although his native city is Paris. He intended to enter the army, but after leaving St. Cyr, he was attached to the staff of Paul Doumer, who was then Governor-General of Indo-China. But an official career did not attract him at that period, and he resigned in order to enter a large banking firm at Lyons, where he started to scale the heights of the financial world. During the war he served as a captain of the chasseurs à pied and was attached to the staff of General de Castelnau and of Marshal Joffre, where he studied inter-allied economic problems. Mr. Marsal was afterward attached to the Cabinet of Mr. Clemenceau. When the war was over, Mr. Marsal took over the direction of the Parisian Union Bank, in which are grouped all the heads of the Protestant banking world. As will be seen by this outline, Mr. Marsal is a specialist on financial questions. Will he, however, be sufficiently strong to face and solve the present situation? It would seem so, were one to judge from what he has written.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN

Government, It Is Believed, Will Shortly Renew Official Relations With the Papal See

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—It is considered probable that ere long the French Government will renew the official relations with the Vatican, which were brusquely interrupted 16 years ago. For some time past there have been signs of a desire on both sides for a resumption of official intercourse. France, since the war, and especially since the general election, has ceased to be anti-clerical, and it is thought that the new French Chamber, which is essentially Conservative, will have no difficulty in supporting a government which would propose to send an ambassador to the Holy See. There is the precedent of Napoleon who, after the French Directory had dragged Pope Pius VI to Valence and converted Rome into a republic, restored the Christian religion, and signed a "concordat" with Pius VII, which gave to France nine archbishops and 41 bishops and paved the way for his consecration as Emperor by that Pope. There is the precedent of the second French Republic, which in 1849 sent an army to Rome.

Fully Fledged Embassy

It is needless to point out the political importance of such a step, especially as it is believed that the French Republic will not content itself with a simple legation, such as Great Britain has, but will have a fully fledged embassy with an eminent diplomatist of the front rank as its chief.

The immediate effect of this step would be to strengthen the allied cause at the Vatican, where the French, British, Belgian, Jugo-Slav, and other minor representatives would be able to counteract the new German and Austrian representatives. In other words, the balance of power would be the exact opposite to what it was at the Vatican at the outbreak of the European war, when neither Great Britain nor France had representatives there, and the German and Austrian diplomatists could tell their stories unopposed. It would also mean the attempt to increase French influence in Palestine, where France has long traditions and where the ostensible cause of the Crimean War was found. As the presence of 101 Roman Catholic deputies in the new Italian Chamber has increased the Papacy's power in Italian politics, that is a further reason why France, to whose security Italy is indispensable as a protection to her southeastern frontier and to Tunisia, should cultivate the Vatican. It was noticed that during the late railway strike one of the principal mediators was the organizer of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, Don Sturzo, a

Sicilian priest, who, although not a deputy, was received by the Premier as an influential man.

Probable Effect

A probable effect of the establishment of a French Embassy would be the maintenance of the British Legation in the interests of the Irish and Palestine questions, as well as for general political reasons. This mission has now lasted "provisionally" for five years, and there is a French proverb that "only what is provisional lasts." The Italian Government, which is on excellent, if still unofficial, terms with the Papacy, would have no objection to either the creation of a French or the continuance of the British Mission. Opposition to the latter has usually come from ultra-Protestants and Roman Catholic Irishmen—from the former, because they hated the Papacy, from the latter, because they hated the British Government and did not want it to have its say at the Vatican, which they wished to be their own preserve. Papal history shows that the less the Vatican has to do with politics, the better; but it has always been and still is, a political force, and governments cannot, therefore, afford to ignore it, and least of all those governments which have several millions of Roman Catholic subjects. It is, of course, essential that when a government has a mission to the Vatican, there should be no clashing with the same government's mission to the Quirinal. But that will depend upon the tact of the individuals, who are the government's representatives, as do most things in a relatively small society such as that of Rome even 50 years after it has become the capital.

POSSIBILITIES OF AIR POLICE FORCE SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Horton lectured at Lyndhurst Road Church, Hampstead, recently, on the subject of the League of Nations, and Harold Spender presided over a subsequent discussion. The lecturer said that Lord Robert Cecil's recent appeal showed how difficult was the task of the Council of the League of Nations and how necessary it became to stimulate and develop the interest of the people, particularly in England. If they had a great task before them they had also an opportunity that would never recur, and might assist in directing the whole course of the world's development into better channels.

Dr. Horton said that Alfred Ollivant, in his book, "The Next Step," had shown in a picturesque way the point which had to be grasped. Nations could begin by appointing magistrates to administer and police to enforce the law. In the Hague Conference of 1898 the world had approached the point of selecting the magistrates to legislate and administer for the whole body of the nations, but had had no time to appoint the policemen. That

was the task of the League of Nations. It must be not only the council or legislative chamber for the world, but must also replace the militarism of the nations by an efficient police force that could carry out the decisions of the council. The writer added that it was a remarkable thing that the main arm of such a police force was presented to the world in the mastery of the air, and that what at one time appeared the most deadly instrument of destruction might yet prove to be the most potent instrument for preserving peace between the nations.

Proceeding, Dr. Horton said that the greatness of the task must not be allowed to discourage them. The League of Nations was only discredited because it seemed impossible. It would become possible when the intelligence of man fully grasped the plan and its means of fulfillment.

ADMIRAL TUPPER AND BELFAST SEA CADETS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—Admiral Tupper, K. C. B., G. V. O., commander-in-chief of the coast of Ireland, who spoke at Belfast recently on the occasion of the formation of a Central Association of Sea Cadets, laid stress on the wonderful spirit of comradeship that ran through all seagoing men. Sailors, he said, learned to look out for each other and help each other in all difficulties and dangers. They were always facing danger, and torpedoes were only a slight change. He had known men who had been torpedoed five or six times, and were still ready to go to sea again.

He pointed out the advantages of foreign travel and how it broadened the outlook. Statistics, he said, showed that many sailors gave up the sea when they were perhaps only 27 years old, and entered other walks of life where they were generally successful. He quoted the good wages paid to men at sea nowadays, varying from £10 a month for the ordinary seaman of 18 years of age, with his keep and board while at sea, to the boatswain and carpenter who drew £16 and £17 respectively. In the Royal Navy, of course, said the admiral, men got less pay, but could work up to the point where they obtained a pension for the rest of their lives.

Admiral Tupper said he hoped that the boys in Belfast would give the rest of Ireland a lead, so that it might be possible to extend the movement to the south. He also hoped that before long a proper training ship would be established in Belfast Lough for boys entering both the navy and the mercantile marine. He reminded his audience that success in life depended on discipline, and by joining the Sea Scouts or Cadets, they would learn to obey orders, to be loyal and true, and have respect for those in authority over them.

WOMEN PLANNING TO FORM A LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Plans for a state convention to consider reorganization into a league of women voters are being considered by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. The convention will be called, says the association, just as soon as ratification of the federal amendment has been completed.

Miss Katharine Ludington, president of the association, outlined to the executive board, the plans for the league of women voters, as presented to the National Suffrage Convention in Chicago where she was elected New England regional director for the league. She has emphasized that the league would be absolutely nonpartisan or multi-partisan, since one of its chief slogans was to be, "Every voter a member of a political party." In this connection Miss Ludington pointed out that the membership of the national board of directors divided its political affiliations almost evenly between the Republican and Democratic parties, although several members Miss Ludington included classed themselves as Independents.

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CALL ISSUED FOR
"NEIGHBORS DAY"

Franklin K. Lane, Retiring Secretary of the Interior, Asks Observation on Flag Day—Cooperation of Governors Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One phase of public work in which he has been deeply interested, Franklin K. Lane will carry over into his activities as a private citizen, yesterday, before leaving the Department of the Interior, of which he had been Secretary since March 4, 1912, he issued a call for a national conference on community organization to be held in Washington on March 20. The Governor of every State in the Union was asked by the telegram to send a delegate, and religious and patriotic societies were requested to send representatives.

Eighteen governors already have endorsed the plan and agreed to serve on Secretary Lane's "Neighbors Day" committee. Governors Shoup of Colorado, Townsend of Delaware, Catts of Florida, Lowden of Illinois, Pleasant of Louisiana, Ritchie of Maryland, Sleeper of Michigan, Russell of Mississippi, Gardner of Missouri, Boyle of Nevada, Edwards of New Jersey, Smith of New York, Bickett of North Carolina, Sproul of Pennsylvania, Beekman of Rhode Island, Roberts of Tennessee, Cornwell of West Virginia, and Carey of Wyoming.

National "Neighbors Day"

"All the experience and data which has come to me out of my work in the Department of the Interior, the field division of the Council of Defense, the Americanization movement, and the national social unit organization, have driven deep into my consciousness the very great importance to the country as a whole of promoting the democratic organization of communities," said Mr. Lane in making the call. "The program of the conference will include plans for a nation-wide celebration on June 14 (Flag Day) of a 'Neighbors Day' on which residents of every community will be asked to greet each other as Americans and friends, the object of the celebration being to stimulate neighborly discussion of national and local problems.

"It is obvious to many of us that the time has come for the launching of a program of community organization. The calling of this meeting to discuss such a problem was suggested to me by the National Social Unit Organization in affiliation with community councils of Greater New York. Es-

entially the object of such a program is to organize the residents of each community so that they can express themselves and act as a unit, in order to take part in a democratic national life.

"Community life as it existed in the early days of this democracy is now practically dead. Except in the rural districts, intimate acquaintance between neighbors has disappeared. We celebrate our holidays as individuals, not as communities. In the country there still are such things as husking bees and Halloween parties, but among the great city populations, of course they are lacking. Even our sports are no longer community affairs. The clubs to which we belong are rarely made up of our neighbors. Unless we are property owners we take little interest in the block on which we live, and the residents of apartment houses in big cities do not even know who lives under the same roof with them. This is not because we are less social than of old, but because we have so few channels through which we can bring our neighborly instincts into play. At a time when we need more than ever the spirit of friendship, we find our attempts to express it thwarted.

Americanization Urged

"The assimilation of the foreign born is one of the most important services that community organizations can perform. I believe this movement to be the most practical Americanization scheme yet proposed, because it proposes not only to teach the alien the English language and American history, but also to give him a share in the life of the neighborhood in which he lives.

"For these reasons—and for one other even more acute—I am calling this conference now, although I am just laying down my portfolio as Secretary of the Interior. I believe, finally, that democratic community organization is the best antidote to all kinds of class and factional bitterness. No one can deny the fact of division amongst us. No thoughtful person will believe that the rifts and conflicts from which we suffer can be healed by a denial of their existence. But they will never be met and solved by any one minority or class. Our people must learn how to come together on the vantage ground of their many common interests—as citizens and as human beings, and on this ground consider their common problems, rather than meeting in head-on conflict as separate groups.

"Community organization is the one constructive attempt to establish such a common meeting ground."

MONROE DOCTRINE
VIEW REAFFIRMED

United States, in Answer to Salvador's Query, Cites President Wilson's Interpretation as to Territorial Integrity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department announced yesterday that the United States has replied to the recent request from Salvador for an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, by referring to what President Wilson said on the subject in an address delivered here on January 6, 1916, before the Pan-American Scientific Congress. This was in answer to the Salvadoran note signed by Juan F. Parades, Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country.

President Wilson, in this speech, after declaring that "the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority," and that it always has been maintained and always will be maintained, on her own responsibility, went on to say, "the doctrine demanded merely that European governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic," adding, however, that it did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her powers on this side of the Atlantic.

Doubts and suspicions which have arisen on this point must be removed, asserted the President, declaring that America must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them. He voiced the hope that this could be accomplished, and gave the following specific means by which this might be accomplished.

"It will be accomplished in the first place," he said, "by the states of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolutely political independence and territorial integrity. In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation, and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas that no state of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another state to be fitted out on its territory, and that they will prohibit the exportation of munitions of war for the purpose of

supplying revolutionists against neighboring governments.

The reason given by Salvador, in her request of the Monroe Doctrine, was that the nations of America which are members of the League of Nations as signatories to the Peace Treaty, or have been invited to join the League, may know how to guide themselves.

Bolivia Presents Claim

Offer Is Made to Defer to Arbitration as to Right to Seaport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolivia is willing to go before any tribunal to which the Tacna-Arica controversy may be presented, says a bulletin issued yesterday by the Bolivian Legation here. It was stated that neither Peru nor Chile has any need or interest in the disputed territories, and that in submitting her claim to a seaport, Bolivia would present it, "not against Chile or Peru, but in the name of her undeniable right to life, to an independent access to the world's concert, conscious that she is not injuring anybody's interest, or seeking anything new."

Her very life as a sovereign nation depends on her free access and communication with the rest of the world, Bolivia argues, and the bulletin adds: "A nation without a port through which its commercial and economic life can find a proper and independent contact with other countries will eventually fight to have one, or else cease to be a sovereign state."

For Bolivia, therefore, says the bulletin, the acquisition of Arica is a question of life; and for America it means the peace of the continent. "The solution she proposes," it is stated, "consists every principle of justice; insures the peace of the continent, and would blot out from the American continent the only cause that disturbs the good will and friendly existence among all the republics." Bolivia declares that the solution she offers, which is to pay both Chile and Peru the amount of indemnity which the nation winning the Tacna-Arica plebiscite would have paid the loser, would undoubtedly have the approval of all fair-minded men.

BOSTON & MAINE ORDERS ENGINES

NEW YORK, New York—The Boston & Maine Railroad has ordered 20 Mikado type locomotives from the American Locomotive Company, it was announced yesterday.

RESELLING OF
WOOL ALLEGED

Pyramiding of Prices Among Jobbers by This Method Testified to at Boston Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pyramiding of prices by repeated sales of wool among jobbers was shown to be prevalent in the wool market, according to information obtained yesterday at a hearing given by the Commission on Necessaries of Life. It was also brought out that many of these speculating jobbers were related.

James G. Thorburn, president of a wool jobbing firm, said that manufacturers' controlled prices at which jobbers sold, and would deny goods to jobbers who sold under the market. Another representative of the same firm said that gross profits were 50 per cent and net profits 8 per cent. M. H. Cochrane said that he thought the high price of wools was largely due to reselling among jobbers, and he thought it peculiar that his firm could not buy all the material it wanted from the manufacturers, though jobbers who had not been in business so long were able to do so. His company was forced at times, he said, to pay exorbitant prices to certain jobbers.

Reselling was admitted by some jobbers. For example, it was shown that a piece of cloth bought by Rubin & Schiller for \$3.47 a yard was sold to Cooper & Schiller, and again sold to Robin & Schiller at \$5 and \$6.25.

A hearing was also given the owner of apartments in the Dorchester district of Boston who was charged with profiteering and illegal eviction. Increases in rents there practically amounted to 50 per cent, according to a member of the commission, since 1917. The tenant said he had been ordered out because he had taken action against the landlord for profiteering.

EXPERT TRACING
NEWBERRY FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The expectation of Frank C. Bailey, special Attorney-General, to complete the government's side of the Newberry conspiracy election case yesterday afternoon, was not realized, as the govern-

ment spent the day in attempting to prove that upward of \$50,000 was alleged to have been spent, according to evidence introduced during the trial, which was not accounted for in the report of Frank W. Blair, treasurer of the Newberry committee.

Wesley B. Bennett, expert accountant of the Department of Justice, was the witness the government used in the endeavor to make this point. He said that \$49,477.67 could not be accounted for in any way, and that the shortage might reach \$64,000. Nine witnesses were examined. Three told of receiving money for working for Newberry.

REVISION OF MAIL
REGULATIONS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the method of figuring charges by the railroads for carrying mail and the rates they will be allowed, the Post Office Department may have to pay the railroads about \$22,000,000 for mail carried from November 1, 1916, to January 1, 1918; about \$73,000,000 during the 26 months of government operation from January 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920; and about \$35,000,000 a year, hereafter, above the former charges.

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, filed a petition with the commission yesterday in which he asked for a re-hearing and revision of the decision.

The commission decided that mail should be paid for according to the space occupied instead of by weight, and made substantial increase in the rates the railroads may charge. The present annual payment to railroads for carrying mail is approximately \$50,000,000.

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50 Cards and Plate—Script Engraved, \$1.35;
50 Cards and Plate—Solid Old English, Engraved, \$2.00; 50 Cards and Plate—Shaded Old English, Engraved, \$3.00.

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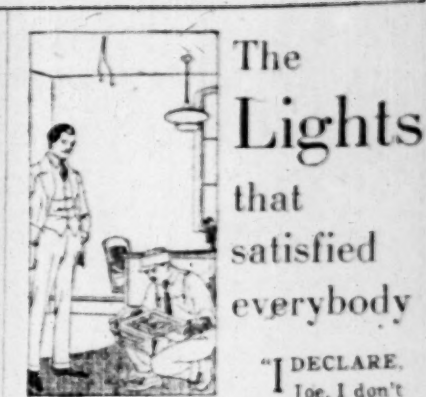
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SHOE STORES
104 W. Lexington St. 17 E. Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE



I DECLARE. Joe, I don't know what to do. This makes the fourth set of lighting fixtures that I've had in this drafting room inside of a year, and each time I make a change at least 20% of my fellows come and tell me that you don't like them and can't work without better light. I've had direct units and indirect units but there's no pleasing all of you all of the time."

I had been in charge of this large drafting room for three years, and in that time I had never come any nearer to getting a light that suited everyone than the preceding conversation indicates. I was just about to give up in disgust, when one day I was elected to go shopping with my wife, and in one of the stores we visited, I was particularly impressed with the illumination. Of course, I had lighting on my mind, so while my wife did the buying, I did some investigating. I found that it was neither direct nor indirect but a combination of both. It looked so good that I determined to try it out without telling any one.

Saturday afternoon, after everyone had gone, the electrician came armed with a number of large cartons and a few tools. It hardly seemed more than the well-known twinkling of an eye before the new lights were in place.

When it came time to turn on the lights Monday, I casually went over to the switch—click, and waited for results. The room was filled with a soft but brilliant light so perfectly diffused that you were entirely unconscious of its source. In fact no one seemed to realize the transition to artificial light.

The lights had been on for about ten minutes before they were noticed. Then Joe looked up from his work and said, "What's the matter with these old lights, they've taken a brace all of a sudden. This is as good as working by daylight." There was a chorus of assent at this, but I didn't want to say a word until I had given them a thorough test. I didn't say anything until someone looked up and noticed that the lights had been changed; then I stepped into the conversation.

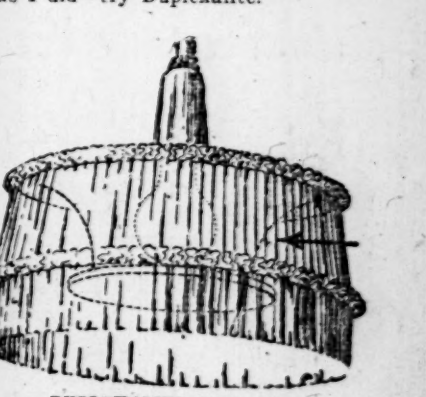
First of all I took a vote to see how many of the men liked the new lights. To my surprise and delight I saw that every man in the room voted in the affirmative. Everybody satisfied all in the same day.

Then I explained the new lighting system to them as the electrician had explained it to me; that it was a unit especially designed to reduce glare and gloom to a minimum, a combination of direct and indirect lighting called Duplexalite, that utilized the efficient and economical Mazda C. distributing the light to all parts of the room, and not allowing a direct ray to reach the eye.

After I had finished my description, the questions began. Could this light be used in the home. I said that it could, and that shades were made in many colors and shapes, or the frames alone could be bought, and covered to harmonize with the decorations. Yes, Duplexalites had been used in stores and were very successful; yes, they were equally good for hotels and office buildings, in fact Duplexalite gave complete satisfaction wherever good lighting was needed. No, they were not at all expensive to operate. That room would have been a wonderful place for a Duplexalite salesman that afternoon for I have never seen so many 'sold' in such a short time in all my life.

When the men were all back at work again, I heaved a sigh of relief. For once I had all hands satisfied.

And if YOU want lighting comfort in the nth degree, you had better do as I did—try Duplexalite.



If you mention The Christian Science Monitor when you write today, we will send you free of charge an attractive booklet entitled "Light Where You Want It," giving facts about good lighting, and showing many styles of decorative shades.

DUPLUX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Company
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Pedigreed Prunes?

Sunsweet Prunes come to you with a proud quality-record back of them. They bring to your table the highest-quality prunes California can produce, sun-sweetened and sun-cured, the very pick of the pack!

No better fruit is grown—and no better dried fruit is packed—SUNSWEEP Prunes are pedigreed prunes, fit for any table in the land.

Not only are they good and tasteful in themselves, but they contain food elements that are essential to a complete meal. Hence you should serve them, early and often, in numberless ways.

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LITTLE SUPERVISION
OF THE RAILROADS

Walker D. Hines Retains Office
to Settle Claims and Contracts,
but Will Have No Authority
in Directing Their Operation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On the staff of directors and executives who controlled the railroads of the United States during government operation, Walker D. Hines, the Director-General, alone remains. He will have no authority in directing the operation of the systems and keeps his position simply to clear up matters left pending when the government relinquished control. These include thousands of claims, contracts and grievances yet to be settled, among which are 83 compensation contracts with various railroad companies.

Under the so-called Railroad Reorganization Act, which governed the return of the transportation systems on March 1 to private ownership, but little jurisdiction is retained by the government.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the President to settle all questions, including compensation, and appropriate \$200,000,000 for this purpose.

Provides guarantee of "standard return" to carriers for a period of six months after the termination of federal control.

Creates a revolving fund of \$300,000,000 for making new loans to carriers.

Creates a railroad labor board and other machinery for the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

Directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates that will provide for two years 5½ per cent return to the railroads on the value of the aggregate railway property devoted to the public use.

Provides that if any carrier earns in any year a net operating income in excess of 6 per cent, one half of such excess must be placed in a reserve fund and the other half must be paid into a general contingent fund, to be used to make loans to carriers.

Gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the issue of railroad securities.

Increases the Interstate Commerce Commission from nine to eleven members and their salaries from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Canal Is Closed

Ownership Issue Suspends Use of
Cape Cod Cut

BUZZARDS BAY, Massachusetts.—Cape Cod Canal was closed yesterday as a result of a controversy over its ownership. Pilots and bridge-tenders were withdrawn when the Railroad Administration relinquished control at midnight and the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company, former owners, had issued no orders to resume operations.

Capt. H. F. Colver, general manager, said he would refuse passage to vessels for lack of authority. He expressed the opinion, however, that the disturbance would be ended shortly by instructions which may have been delayed by belated mails. There were no vessels awaiting admission at either the east or west entrances of the canal yesterday morning. Only in an emergency, he thought, would the canal be operated until he received definite word.

Mails were moved by ferry yesterday morning, but otherwise the canal had ceased to function. The canal crew was held ready for orders to resume work at short notice. The effect of the government's order relinquishing control, Captain Colver explained, was that of a ship placed out of commission with fires drawn, but with the crew standing by.

The difference between the government and the canal company grew out of the question of the value of the canal. Unable to agree on a purchase price, the government seized the canal by the right of eminent domain and entered suit to have a jury fix the price. The jury set the value of the canal at \$16,801,201. The government had offered \$8,250,000. An appeal from the jury award was taken and is now pending.

Industrial Court Appealed To
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas.—The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers, and Helpers, comprising workers in shops and roundhouses of the railroads, asked the Kansas Industrial Court yesterday to investigate and make an order fixing the hours and wages of these workmen. This is the first case to be brought before the new court since the railroads were released from government control. It is also the first case brought with the approval of an international board.

Akron's well-known exclusive Piano and Phonograph Store
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Pianos of unquestioned merit and character as follows:
Schmer, Hazelton Bros., Vose & Sons, Ahlstrom, Francis Bacon, Hallet & Davis, Kimball, Hobart M. Cable, Steger & Sons, Story & Clark, Jesse French, Clarendon, Strohner, Lester, Conway, etc.

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and many other reliable makes. Easy and convenient terms.

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A. B. SMITH PIANO CO.

190 South Main Street, Akron, O.

This board agreed at its meeting in St. Louis that if a strike vote were taken or a strike ordered, Kansas members of the union would be eliminated and an appeal made to the new court.

Coordination to Be Continued
NEW YORK, New York.—Coordination in railroad operation effected under federal control of railroads will be continued in the New York port district by a committee named yesterday by the reorganized General Managers Association, composed of executives of all the railroad lines east of Pittsburgh and north of the Potomac River. The committee is headed by J. J. Mantell, who was manager of the New Jersey shore terminals under government administration, and who will have jurisdiction over the handling of freight in this region.

Expressmen to Demand Increase
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Railway express employees in Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, Toledo, Ohio, and other cities will present demands for a flat increase of \$35 a month. Robert E. Sheppard, general chairman of the Chicago and western lakes division of the International Union, announced yesterday. There are 4400 employees in Chicago alone. The wage demand opens a revolt against the International Union chiefs.

Fifty Trains to Be Withdrawn
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The first result of the return of the railroads to private hands was, in the New England territory, the announcement by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that about 50 passenger trains would be withdrawn from service. Reopening of offices here by western lines is expected soon.

GOVERNMENT SILKS
OFFERED FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The 30,000,000 yards of cartridge silks which was left on the United States Government's hands when the armistice was signed are being distributed for purchase by the public, and it is claimed that the price to the consumer should be much lower than silks now on the market. The wholesale price ranges from \$1.67 to \$3.50 a yard. Since the silks were originally intended to be made into bags for propelling charges for guns and howitzers, it is claimed to be unusually durable and of fine quality. During the coming summer it is said that 11,000,000 yards are to be placed on the market, and that the rest will follow if the demand is in evidence. The silk is in five principal weights, and will be offered to the public in some 30 shades and colors. Clothing and other manufacturers are buying the silk.

The Bush-McLane Company of New York City has taken up the distribution of the silk for the government, and has placed quantities of it on exhibition at the Bush Terminal Sales Building. The company is said to be getting the silk from the government at cost price, and is to give the government 50 per cent of any profit. The government bought the silk from 60 different manufacturers.

WORLD SURVEY OF
OIL TO BE MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a conference held yesterday on call of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and attended by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State; Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce; John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, United States Navy, retired, and A. T. Vogelsang, Acting Secretary of the Interior, the question of assuring an adequate supply of oil for the navy and for other government services was discussed and a decision reached to survey the sources of oil supply throughout the world. It was stated that the problem of keeping the navy and ships operated by the United States Shipping Board supplied with oil has become acute.

Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A two days' Americanization institute under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. will open here today with delegates from six middle western states. Secretaries going into this work will attend.

JAMAICA INVITES PRINCE
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—A cable dispatch was sent to King George on Sunday in which the request was made that the Prince of Wales should visit Jamaica on his coming trip to Australia.

DRY STATES OPPOSE
RHODE ISLAND SUIT

Twenty-One, Represented by
Charles E. Hughes, Give Notice
to Supreme Court of Action
in Favor of Prohibition

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Twenty-one prohibition states, represented by Charles E. Hughes, yesterday announced to the Supreme Court their intention of fighting the efforts of Rhode Island to have the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law enforcing it declared invalid.

The wet forces sought to advance an appeal from a Kentucky federal court decision holding constitutional prohibition valid. The suit was brought by the Kentucky Distilling & Warehouse Company.

As the court met Mr. Hughes asked permission to file a brief for the dry states, amici curiae, which backs the contentions of the federal government that the Rhode Island suit should be dismissed. Rhode Island, it is understood, will oppose the action on the ground that it must be filed by the attorney-generals of the several states and not by Mr. Hughes.

The states represented are: Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, Maine, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona.

The original bill of complaint of the State of Rhode Island challenged the validity of both the amendment and the Volstead Law and declared that the law could not be enforced in Rhode Island because the State did not ratify the amendment.

Argument of the Rhode Island case probably will be set for next Monday and with it an appeal by George Dempsey, a Massachusetts liquor dealer, who insists the Volstead Law is unconstitutional because Congress in passing it disregarded the fact that the amendment gives to the states concurrent power to enforce prohibition.

Department of Justice attorneys here are watching with keen interest the move to pass a law in New Jersey legalizing the sale of 3.5 per cent beer, despite the fact that the Volstead Law fixes the maximum at one-half of 1 per cent. They express the opinion that if the bill is passed it will have little immediate effect, as legal steps will be taken at once by the government to enjoin its operation until the Supreme Court determines its validity. Present plans are for federal agents to make arrests as soon as the first sales are made under the proposed New Jersey law.

Rhode Island's Brief

Abstract of Paper Filed Against the
Eighteenth Amendment
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Supreme Court must pass on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment if the "cherished principles of the Constitution and the perpetuity of free government thereunder" are to be maintained, the State

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Brilliant Plaid

Skirts plain, fully pleated or side pleated, in plaids and checks which show, in lovely combination, all the smartest colorings of the spring season.

Prices range from 12.50, 15.00, 19.50 upward to 29.75

Let Us Equip
You For
Outdoor Life

Send for catalogs on
Athletic, Sports and Outing
Clothing
Bicycles
Baseball
Tennis
Golf and
Sporting Goods of all description. Wide range and large stock always available for shipment.

Schmelzer's
1214-16-18-20-22 Grand Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

of Rhode Island declares in its brief filed in the United States Supreme Court yesterday in reply to the government's motion for the dismissal of its action to obtain injunctive relief from the Prohibition Amendment.

The brief, which was filed by Herbert A. Rice, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, asserts that the amendment "is a direct invasion of jurisdiction and powers of the State and the rights of its people" and the government's view that it is "unassailable" can "only lead to anarchy and oppression." It contends that it is the duty of the court to keep Congress in its amendment to the Constitution "within the scope and jurisdiction of federal authority" and "maintain that line of division between federal and state powers" which has "for so many years insured the harmonious operation of our dual system of government—ordained and established as perpetual."

The theory of the government "is so subversive of fundamental principles that its acceptance would bring a constitutional revolution" continue the brief. "It would convert the sovereignty of the people into a sovereignty of officials. It would endanger civil liberty and those innumerable rights that have been inherited from the common law since the time of Magna Charta. The entire procedure is revolutionary and without constitutional sanction."

Brewers Gain Decision
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—According to a decision handed down in the United States Court yesterday by Judge Ferdinand Geiger, Wisconsin brewers may engage in the manufacture of beer containing 2½ per cent alcohol on the termination of war-time prohibition. Judge Geiger held, in effect, that 2½ per cent beer is not intoxicating, and that the Volstead Act cannot be sustained, because in defining intoxicating liquor as that containing over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, it includes in its terms a beverage that is non-intoxicating. The case was brought by the Manitowoc Products Company.

MILLIONS TO AID EDUCATION
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
NEW YORK, New York.—Appropriations aggregating \$3,457,350 were made in the past year to universities, colleges, and other educational institutions by the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller. The annual report has just been made public.

The PERSHING
SPOON
Dedicated to
General John J. Pershing
one of the great heroes of
the World War.

THIS pretty and splendid souvenir is almost an exact reproduction of the Pershing Sword which was presented to the noted general by his friends in "Old Missouri." This sparkling ornament cost \$10,000 and is the most valuable sword in the history of the world. Many thousands of people have viewed it and so many requests were made for a picture to keep as a souvenir that the makers decided to reproduce it in a unique way. They made a spoon as shown in the design on this advertisement which turned out to be the very thing the people wanted. Demand for it came from far and near. It will last for all time and be ever a reminder of a great historical event interesting to you, to your children and your children's children. We know the now available supply will be quickly purchased and recommend you send early to be sure of getting one. Remember the Pershing Spoon was made by Cady-Olmstead Jewelry Company who made the Pershing Sword so you are getting the genuine article. Then it is beautiful and novel and is made in two styles—Full size.

Sterling silver, gray finish \$2.25
Sterling silver, gold finish \$2.50
FREE
We will mail a beautiful seven colored picture and description of the Pershing Sword suitable for framing. Order today.

CADY-OLMSTEAD JEWELRY CO.
Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
(Makers of the Pershing Sword)

THE JONES STORE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Slip-on Gloves

Our newest Spring
Gloves are just arriving!
Novelty slip-on Biarritz
style in white, black and
beaver; with 2-tone gore
and ¾-inch cuff to
match. A pair \$4.50.

Spring Styles for Misses
and Children
Imported washable Capes in white
and colors, with fancy embroidered
backs; full pique sewn; sizes 0000 to
7, pair \$1.98.

Jones—Main St., First Floor

John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone: Bell Main 111; Home Main 7876

"Like Eating at Home"
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Continuous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays,
Tuesdays and Thursdays

One of the "West's" Finest and
most up-to-date milk plants is
now open for your inspection.
On Glisan Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and
retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 851

DISRESPECT TO DRY
LAWS DEPLORED

Chicago Ministers Commend En-
forcement Officer for His
Stand in the Michigan Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—After hearing Maj. A. V. Dalrymple set forth his side of the prohibition enforcement case at Iron County, Michigan, which received national attention last week, the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago yesterday passed resolutions commending Major Dalrymple and expressing the belief that his action had done much to awaken the country to the fact that the prohibition laws are to be enforced. The conference further deplored "the method by which certain newspapers play up the so-called wet and dry news."

"It is easy," continued the resolution, "to discern where the sympathies of such newspapers are. The prohibition laws are now written into the fundamental law of the Republic and should be treated with the same respect and enforced with the same impartiality and rigor as are other laws. Newspapers whose articles tend to bring disrespect upon the prohibition laws are breaking down all law, and there ought to be some way by which the government can prosecute misrepresentation, and false statements that are calculated to destroy the prohibition laws and break down the law-enforcing machinery of the government."

MEDALS FOR COLBY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WATERVILLE, Maine.—In connection with the coming centennial celebration of Colby College, the memorial committee has been instructed to

Knox Hats
for Women

Exclusive in proportion,
in braid
and in quality—
here only in this city
\$9 to \$28.50

Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Everybody should own a
Victrola
We now have in stock Victrolas from
\$25.00 to
\$75.00.



TIERNAN DART
PRINTING COMPANY
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LEAVE IT TO LYLE
WHEN YOU INSURE
LYLE A. STEPHENSON
THE INSURER
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and
most up-to-date milk plants is
now open for your inspection.
On Glisan Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and
retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 851

Watch for our New
GASOLINE
SERVICE STATIONS
in ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE
Open Soon
SOUTHERN OIL CORPORATION
"Phone us for deliveries of all
Petroleum Products."
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Under the Old
Town Clock"
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Surplus
Three Million Dollars
Member
Federal Reserve Bank
Every Financial Service
and a friendly personnel.

Gregg
Realty
Co.
Kansas
City
Missouri

Everything
in Real
Estate

have a bronze medal struck off and presented to each Colby man who was sworn into the service of his country. This will be done at the service which is to be held in the Opera House on the afternoon of June 27. On one side of the medal is to be a picture of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, Colby's most distinguished graduate, defending his press, and underneath is to be inscribed the words, "By the blessing of God I will never turn back." The reverse side will show a picture of two college boys leaving a college room, one in the uniform of the army and the other in the uniform of the navy, and underneath are the words, "For God and humanity," with the dates of the declaration of war and the signing of the armistice.

HUDSON TUBE FARE INCREASED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the tube under the Hudson River, announces that the fare between all points in Jersey City and Hoboken to New York will be increased to eight cents on April 4. The present fare to the Hudson terminal, Manhattan, is five cents, and to stations further north, seven cents.

WE NOMINATE FOR THE
HALL OF FAME
Taffeta Frocks

Because they are so Springlike in their newness; because they lend themselves so readily to the newest style interpretations; but principally because Taffeta Frocks can be worn with equal appropriateness for any day time occasion.

It can truly be said that not for several years have Taffeta Frocks been as good as they are this season. Their short sleeves, their bouffant hips, their trimming of ruffles, puffs and pleats all proclaim them Fashion's Favorite. The bodices are generally close-fitting with sash ends tying at the back. Here and there a bolero style bodice will be noted. The neck line is square, round or surplice. Taffetas are best in navy and black. They are au courant for the spring season. Priced from \$45.00 to \$98.50 each.

Third Floor
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

PECK
DRY GOODS CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Shoes for
Children

Good sensible shoes, that are made of good quality leather. Solid leather soles and heels. Shoes that are comfortable and stylish. The kind of shoes that will wear well. Bring the child in to be fitted. (Shoe Section, Main Floor)

"Say it with flowers"
Rock's
Member of the Florists'
Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY
IMMACULATE LINEN
F. W. PORTER, OWNER
1333-35 East Twelfth St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephones—Home, 6810 Main; Bell, 239 Grand

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C.,
Topeka, Kans.

Announce
Early Spring Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Member of the
Florists'
Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Watch for our New
GASOLINE
SERVICE STATIONS
in ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE
Open Soon
SOUTHERN OIL CORPORATION
"Phone us for deliveries of all
Petroleum Products."
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Under the Old
Town Clock"
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Surplus
Three Million Dollars
Member
Federal Reserve Bank
Every Financial Service
and a friendly personnel.

Gregg
Realty
Co.
Kansas
City
Missouri

Everything
in Real
Estate

MONKEY
CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
3100-42 TROOST AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORGET
ABC 123
FIREPROOF
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Member of the
Florists'
Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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MEXICO PROMISES
TO PURSUE BANDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pina of the Mexican federal forces and the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, have called on the United States Consul there to assure him that every effort will be made to capture the Mexican bandits who made a raid on the American side of the border on February 27, killed one citizen, A. J. Frazer, wounded his brother, and robbed their store. The expedition which crossed the border in pursuit of the bandits was a sheriff's posse, and not a detachment of the United States Army.

A Mexican bandit named Cachothon was found hanged on the morning of February 28, and the State Department has been advised that he was executed on the order of Cipriano Corona, leader of a band of bandits in Colima State, possibly for having been the slayer of Augustus Morrill, once United States Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, who was killed on February 26.

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HALL OF FAME
Taffeta Frocks

Because they are so Springlike in their newness; because they lend themselves so readily to the newest style interpretations; but principally because Taffeta Frocks can be worn with equal appropriateness for any day time occasion.

It can truly be said that not for several years have Taffeta Frocks been as good as they are this season. Their short sleeves, their bouffant hips, their trimming of ruffles, puffs and pleats all proclaim them Fashion's Favorite. The bodices are generally close-fitting with sash ends tying at the back. Here and there a bolero style bodice will be noted. The neck line is square, round or surplice. Taffetas are best in navy and black. They are au courant for the spring season. Priced from \$45.00 to \$98.50 each.

Third Floor
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Navy Tricotine

Two words that sum
up the smartness of
the newest
Spring Suits

In bolero, straightline or severely
tailored type, navy tricotine is
withal the most satisfactory for the
spring of 1920.

HARZFELD'S
Petitcoat Lane, Kansas City

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C.,
Topeka, Kans.

Announce
Early Spring Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
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FILM CENSORSHIP HEARING TO GO ON

Committee of Massachusetts
Legislature Again Takes Up
Bill—Member of Ohio Board
Tells of Accomplishments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of social, civic and religious organizations from all over Massachusetts are expected to be present at the continued hearing at the State House this afternoon on the measure which proposes state censorship of motion-picture films, through the operation of which they hope to raise the standard of the pictures exhibited in Massachusetts. So much interest has been manifested in this movement that scores of organizations have lent their aid to the committee having the matter in charge, one of the latest to endorse the project being the Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

In outlining what motion-picture censorship has done in the State of Ohio, which has had a law of the character sought in Massachusetts for seven years, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, a member of the Ohio Board of Censors, who testified before the Massachusetts legislative committee at the last hearing, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was the motion-picture men of Ohio who first advanced the idea of state censorship.

"They drew up a bill," said Mrs. Miller, "which they submitted to Gov. James M. Cox in 1913 and with his assistance and the hearty support of the people of Ohio, it became a law. I was the first person appointed on the board and the Governor has twice since then reappointed me. There are two men members of the board.

"In order that we might not for even one day close any picture house in the State when we first started the enforcement of the law, our board went to Cleveland, which was then the largest distributing exchange in Ohio, and through the cooperation of the motion-picture men, within a month we had cleared up the situation so that 10,000 films were ready for exhibition. No theater was closed, nor lost a single booking. Since that time, every film shown in Ohio must first be brought to the censor offices in Columbus for our approval.

An Asset to the State

"Instead of the censorship law being a drain on state funds, it is an asset to the State. Through the censorship fees of \$1 for each reel of 1000 feet, we collect from the producers between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually. The expenses of the censor offices have never exceeded \$22,000, this including office rental, salaries of censors, and clerical staff, and office furnishings. The fund in excess of that amount is turned over to the state treasurer.

"Ohio has the cleanest motion pictures in the world now, although the two men on the board pass films which I would not pass. I do not believe that censorship will reach its fullest value until there are two women and one man on the board, or perhaps all women. The Governor of Kansas removed all the men from the Board of Censors, and appointed three women.

"Motion-picture men in Ohio are our staunch friends, and support the law, trying in every way to cooperate with our board. At first we had to arrest some of them for failing to eliminate the scenes ordered by us, or for showing uncensored films, but since that first year, we have had no such trouble. They follow our instructions faithfully, and we are now like happy families of friends, each trying to help the other.

National Board Tactics

"About one year after censorship became a law in Ohio, the National Board of Review in New York sent its representatives into this State to try to repeal the law. J. W. Binder and Orrin C. Cocks came to Ohio several months before the next session of the Legislature, and through constant speech-making all over the State, and the purchase of space in those papers in which they could buy it, they spread their propaganda against censorship. "At the hearing in Boston last Tuesday, when I mentioned the expenditure of money in this State, the legislative committee chairman quickly stopped me, saying that he did not like to hear me say that the National Board expended money to prevent state censorship. However, I knew personally of what I spoke, because Mr. Binder of New York himself told me that he had \$50,000 to repeal the Ohio law, and that if that was not enough he could get \$500,000.

"But that did not necessarily mean the money would be spent illegally, because in Ohio the National Board of Review men expended large sums in buying space in the country newspapers. They had their own propaganda written and made into mats just fitting the forms of the country papers, and these were given to the papers for use. Of course, such propaganda could not be spread through the larger city papers in that way.

"But so satisfied were the people of Ohio with only our first efforts in censorship, that when the repeal bill came before the Legislature, there were only three votes in its favor. Censorship had a triumphant victory.

Origin of Censorship

"The name of the National Board of Review is misleading, as many people think it a federal board. It was formed by a group of motion-picture producers when Mayor McClellan, former Mayor of New York, closed up every motion-picture house in that city because of the indecent films. The film men promised to censor the pictures themselves if the Mayor would allow them to be opened. He consented, and the Na-

tional Board of Censorship (as it was then called) was organized.

"The National Board of Review is not legalized, is not appointed, and not elected; it has no authority, and cannot keep an objectionable picture out of service if it so desired. In the first years of our censorship, the most indecent films which came to our board carried the approval of the National Board of Review. Naturally it will not reject films made by the men who are paying \$29,000 yearly to maintain that board.

"At the hearing in Boston, a man who claimed to have been a musician in theaters 40 years, said that if Massachusetts passed the censorship bill musicians would lose their means of a living, as music would be cut from the theaters. That is not true. In Ohio, where finer and larger theaters are being built every year, larger orchestras are used. The New Southern Theatre just opened in Columbus has a daily orchestra of 20 pieces, and this is enlarged on occasions. In the Grand Theatre here, there is an orchestra of 20 pieces, which is also frequently augmented; both are exclusively picture houses.

"Motion-picture men in Ohio want state censorship. They declare their business is much increased, and their audiences include thousands of people who never formerly went to see pictures. Box-office receipts are greater than before. That is the test of censorship."

JAMAICA-CUBAN SHIP LINE PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—Preliminary steps have been taken here to form a steamship company, the immediate object of which is to handle the large passenger traffic with Cuba, but which aims also at an intercolonial service with the other British West Indies, and a linking up with New York.

The need of some method of communication with islands like Barbados and Trinidad is strongly felt. It is reckoned that there are more than 200 persons in Jamaica awaiting an opportunity to go to Barbados or Trinidad. The passage to Cuba takes less than 24 hours, and there are several boats each week. There are opportunities to reach Haiti, Colon and the rest of Central America, via Colon, can be easily reached from Jamaica, but it has been correctly stated that Barbados and the rest of the British West Indies might be 10,000 miles away instead of only 1000, so far as Jamaica is concerned.

COURT UPHOLDS FEDERAL RESALE LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In interpreting the Sherman Anti-Trust Act yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Federal Court decrees which held that the statute did not prohibit resale price-fixing unless there was intention of creating a monopoly.

The opinion was rendered in the government's appeals from dismissal in Ohio of federal indictments charging A. Schrader's Sons, Incorporated, manufacturers of accessories for pneumatic tires, with participation in a combination in restraint of trade through contracts by which resale prices to retailers and consumers were fixed. In quashing the indictments, the lower court construed the act to mean that in the absence of allegations charging an intent and purpose to monopolize trade, the statute did not make the acts alleged a crime.

PLAN TO ABOLISH BLUE LAWS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Clergymen all over New Jersey are preparing a fight against the measure introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to abolish the "old Jersey blue laws." The ministers believe that the move would lead to too liberal Sunday observance. The Lord's Day Alliance of New Jersey will fight this bill, and also the measure to legalize Sunday motion pictures.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Improvement Among Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUBURN, New York—Prohibition has brought a great economic and moral improvement among labor here, according to S. J. Nichols, vice-president of the Enterprise Foundry Company, who has watched the results of the dry régime on the men in his employ. Although his employees in general were not temperate before the law became effective, he says, the change on the men who drink has been so marked as to cause considerable comment. "We do not have men borrowing before pay day as a great many of them used to do," he said, "and the men work more steadily than before, and are much better off. Fewer men are now absent after holidays, and their home conditions, as far as we can see them, seem to have greatly improved. Drinking during the noon hour, which was formerly very common, has now been eliminated, and we think is to the great improvement of the men. In general, there have been fewer accidents, wastage, and breakage. Taking all in all, we are decidedly in favor of prohibition, if for no reason other than the improved aspects of the financial and home and moral conditions of our men."

Higher Rent Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Quarters in Ohio formerly occupied by saloons are renting for more money than they ever did, according to the American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which has the following editorial comment on the situation: "Do you remember how, in every wet and dry campaign, the liquor forces bombarded the voters with the argument that under prohibition saloons would be closed, and then what would become of these empty store buildings? Do you remember the pictures of empty store-rooms the wets went to publish in these campaigns—the pictures always coming from some far-away place which was 'suffering from the blight of prohibition'? Well, some 5600 saloons quit business in Ohio last May, and as most of the smaller towns had been dry previous to that date, nearly all of the buildings vacated were in the larger towns and cities. Are these buildings empty? They are not. They are renting for more money than was paid by the saloons, and an empty store building is fought for with the same eagerness that dogs fight for a bone. Prohibition is in operation, the saloons are closed, and store buildings are renting at higher figures than ever before."

Banks Report Increased Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—A study of the statistics regarding accounts in the savings banks of this city during the year 1919, in which year prohibition has been in effect, shows that the dry régime has had an important effect upon the financial strength of the community. One bank, for example, showed an increase in deposits in savings accounts in 1919 over those of 1918, of \$377,114; another bank had an increase of \$279,845; and a third increased its savings deposits \$203,680—these amounts being three or four times the increase of previous years, and this gain having been made despite the increased cost of living. Another evidence of the economic gain to the community through prohibition is the fact that during the past year there has been a very large increase in the number of checking accounts in the banks. That this increase in commercial accounts is not due chiefly to increases in wages is evident from the fact that many of those who have thus opened banking connections are engaged in occupations that have not been most benefited by advances in wages.

MINIMUM WAGES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, division of

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The decree of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, division of

minimum wage, pertaining to the coat industry became effective yesterday, March 1. It fixes a minimum rate of \$13 a week for experienced women of ordinary ability, and for others who are 17 years of age and over, not less than \$10 a week, and those under 17, not less than \$8 a week. The determinations of the wage board established to recommend minimum rates of wages for women and girls employed in the manufacture of knit goods is to be placed before a public hearing on March 13. This board recommends \$13.75 a week for experienced and \$8.50 for inexperienced employees.

PANAMA SINN FEIN REPORT DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No report had been made to him, said Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, about the decision of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone that the government hotel in Ancon, Canal Zone, could not be used by the Friends of Irish Freedom for a dance, which was designed to raise funds to aid the Sinn Fein in Ireland, but he said he would approve such a decision if the facts were as reported, on the grounds that a government building could not be used for the furtherance of a movement against Great Britain, a friendly nation.

COURT CONSTRUES MUNITIONS TAX LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Tax Act of 1916, imposing an excise tax on the profits of war munition manufacturers, applies also to manufacturers of parts of shells, the Supreme Court held yesterday.

While the opinion was rendered in proceedings brought by Pennsylvania steel manufacturers to recover approximately \$600,000 in taxes, the result affected millions of dollars that either have been paid or are in the course of being collected by the government from munition producers. The manufacturers contended the tax applied only to concerns turning out completed shells.

PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO SERVICE PUT FIRST

Definite Policy on Labor Relations Formulated for the City of Cleveland by a Committee of Its Chamber of Commerce

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The committee on labor relations, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has formulated a labor relations policy, set forth in a declaration concerning labor relations for Cleveland, said to be the first in its kind in the country where a definite policy has been planned for a community by a group of leaders of industry and labor.

Representative negotiations is the term used by the committee to replace collective bargaining, and, as defined, provides for negotiations between an employer and a committee of his employees, aided, if they desire, by a competent advocate or adviser of their own choosing. This plan is similar to the method used by the railroad brotherhoods and is equally applicable to the shop committee method.

Progressive recommendations of the committee include advice to employers to take the workers into their confidence and to place before their employees financial and other information concerning their enterprises. The committee opposes compulsion by either employer or employee to maintain a union or non-union shop, but recognizes the possibility of a mutual agreement of this character.

The report recognizes that the eight-hour day has been adopted as a standard in many industries and establishments. The declaration places the public's right to service above the employees' right to strike and the employers' right to lock out; advocates uninterrupted service to the public pending settlement of disputes, and proposes publication of the facts relating to labor controversies to advise the public of their merits.

Public interest requires increasing production, the report says. The cost of living is given first place in wage considerations. Overtime work is discouraged and the Saturday half-holiday encouraged. The safeguarding of the health of workers is advocated, and also enforcement by public officials of all laws in respect to coercive measures.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN JAMAICA THREATENED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The masses in this city are threatened with new and serious food troubles. The present high prices for shop food are a burden. Bread is priced at 4½d. (9 cents) for eight ounces, and new burdens are in sight. Almost the whole of the retail provision shop business is in the hands of the Chinese, who draw their supply from wholesale Chinese firms doing business here. The latter are experiencing the difficulty and loss caused by the exchange situation. They complain that they are losing money by selling at the current rates to the retailers. The retailers on their side are held by the food controller to present prices. What threatens is that the retail business will be cut off from supplies and will have to shut down. That will be a very serious thing for the poorer classes.

TELEPHONE STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Hampshire Office

LACONIA, New Hampshire—A threatened strike of the union employees of the plant and traffic departments of the Central Telephone Company of Laconia, which was to begin yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, has been called off. Higher wages were demanded by the men. At a meeting on Sunday employees decided to arbitrate the case.

POPULATION FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Population statistics for 1920 announced by the Census Bureau include: Lima, Ohio, 41,306, an increase of 10,798, or 35.4 per cent. over 1910; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 32,267, an increase of 6815 or 26.8 per cent.; Paducah, Kentucky, 24,735, an increase of 1975, or 8.7 per cent.

BANK PRESIDENT IS HELD LIABLE

Dresser Estate Called Upon to Pay Large Part of Loss of Cambridge National City Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office—The Supreme Court of the United States, which has decided in favor of John L. Bates, receiver of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a suit brought by Mr. Bates against the directors of the bank, by that decision holds directors liable where they are negligent in perfecting the interests of the bank against thefts by an employee.

The National City Bank was looted some years ago by a \$12-a-week clerk, George W. Coleman, who has since served a prison term. He obtained about \$300,000, practically all the bank had. Although Coleman was making lavish expenditures and living in a style far beyond what his salary would have permitted, and although it was contended that these circumstances were known to the directors, nothing was done to investigate.

The receiver's suit against the directors charged them with negligence, by reason of which the bank lost more than \$300,000. It was first heard by a master, who ruled against the receiver. The United States District Court, however, overruled the master's report and gave the receiver judgment in \$280,000. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reduced this amount, and also released all the directors but the president of the bank from liability, but held the president, Edwin Dresser, liable for \$254,000. The Supreme Court confirms the judgment against the Dresser estate and also allows interest amounting to about \$30,000. It is expected, since the Dresser estate is worth about \$1,500,000, that the whole amount of the judgment will be recovered and that the depositors, who have received already about 65 per cent of the money due them, will be paid in full. The stockholders, who were assessed \$100 for each \$100 of stock they owned, will also probably obtain something.

The law firm of Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane represented the receiver.

\$3,000,000 Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. General Mortgage Gold Bonds (Ten Year) Series B 6%

To be dated January 1, 1920

To mature January 1, 1930

Interest payable January 1 and July 1. The Company, in so far as permitted by law, will pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000; bonds of \$1,000 registrable as to principal only. Fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and registered bonds interchangeable. Redeemable at the option of the Company upon thirty days' notice at 105% and interest on any interest date. Series A Bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list these Series B Bonds.

Total General Mortgage Bonds Authorized, \$100,000,000 Outstanding, Series A 5%, \$5,500,000
Series B 6% (this issue), \$3,000,000

Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee

FOR information regarding these Bonds, reference is made to a letter from Mr. M. S. Sloan, President of the Company, which is here briefly summarized, and copies of which may be had upon request:

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., does all the electric light and power business in the Borough of Brooklyn (except the Twenty-ninth Ward), City of New York, serving a population estimated at over 1,600,000. The Company or its predecessors have been successfully engaged in supplying electric light and power since 1885.

The General Mortgage Bonds are the direct obligations of Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., and are secured by a mortgage on all its real and personal property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to \$11,996,000 underlying bonds. The General Mortgage closes the mortgages securing these underlying bonds, no more of which may be issued.

Junior to the General Mortgage Bonds, there are outstanding \$1,693,700 Debenture Bonds and \$17,306,300 Capital Stock. Dividends have been

paid at the rate of 8% per annum since 1904. The quoted prices for these securities indicate a present market equity over and above these General Mortgage Bonds of about \$18,000,000.

The Company has authorized \$5,000,000 Series B 6% Bonds and the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York has approved their issuance; additional Bonds may be issued for refunding purposes and for 80% of the cost or reasonable value, whichever is less, of additional property or securities of similar companies. In no event may additional Bonds be issued for property or securities unless net earnings, as defined in the mortgage, have been at least twice the annual interest charges upon all outstanding underlying mortgage bonds and all Bonds issued under this General Mortgage, together with those applied for. Additional Bonds may be issued only upon authorization of the Public Service Commission.

The table below shows the growth of the Company's earning power and the favorable relation between income and interest charges on its funded debt:

Calendar Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses, Taxes and Plant Reserve	Gross Income	Interest on Funded Debt	Balance
1915	\$7,000,814	\$4,569,530	\$2,431,284	\$791,175	\$1,640,109
1916	8,204,808	5,014,050	3,190,758	683,540	2,507,218
1917	8,381,055	5,511,982	2,869,073	711,241	2,157,832
1918	8,854,301	6,162,445	2,691,856	715,374	1,976,482
1919	10,850,114	7,499,102	3,351,012	954,791	2,396,221

Gross Income for the last five years has averaged more than 3½ times the interest on the Company's entire funded debt. For 1919 the Gross Income was more than 3 times the annual interest charge on the General Mortgage Bonds, including this issue, and all underlying bonds.

Price 92¾ and interest, to yield over 7%
When, as and if issued and received by us. It is expected that Temporary Bonds of \$1,000 denomination will be ready for delivery about March 10

All legal details pertaining to this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street
LONDON
140 Broadway
LIVERPOOL
PARIS
MADISON AVENUE OFFICE
Madison Avenue and 60th Street
HAVRE
BRUSSELS

Arthur L. Devens, Boston Correspondent, 111 Devonshire Street

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

For PUMP RODS and HYDRAULIC MACHINERY PARTS this steel has proved its value. Pump Rods in constant use for three years show no sign of corrosion.

FIRTH-STERLING
STEEL COMPANY

McKeesport, Penna.

Blue Chip High Speed
and other
Firth-Sterling Tool Steels

NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE CO.'S
ANNUAL REPORT

Earnings of the Big American
Concern Larger in 1919 Than
for Previous Year—President
H. B. Thayer's Remarks

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has issued its annual report for the 1919 calendar and fiscal year. The report shows total earnings available for dividends, reserve, and surplus of \$44,395,791 compared with \$43,901,321 in the previous year. On the \$441,891,200 of stock outstanding on December 31, the earnings for 1919 were equal to \$10.64 a share as compared with \$9.93 a share in the previous year.

Increased Rates Expected

In his remarks to shareholders, President H. B. Thayer recommends that the authorized share capital of the company be increased from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000. He says: "The limit of the authorized share capital, with a reasonable reserve against the conversion of the convertible bonds issued, has been reached." This issue coming due in 1925 becomes convertible August 1, 1920, and the additional stock is necessary in order to provide complete conversion and to provide for a further issue of capital stock if and when it shall be found desirable.

Touching upon the question of rates, President Thayer says that the times being abnormal, the company is asking the public utilities commissions to protect the company by allowing such a margin of undivided profits as will provide for any contingency above whatever returns to the investor may prove necessary to attract capital. "We fully expect some increased rates, and we are prepared for increased expenses," he says.

"Whether the total of the dividends paid is too much or too little," President Thayer says, "is to be determined only by the market value of the shares and other securities of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The earnings must be enough to establish such market values as will make new shares or securities readily salable. As a rule, we have found the public willing to pay fair rates and rate-controlling bodies ready to authorize them."

Rate of Earnings

President Thayer says in part: "Whether the present rate of earnings is sufficient for present times and conditions is debatable. In the Bell Telephone System taken as a whole, more than in any other utility, profits are conserved within the system for the benefit of the public and the stockholders. There are inter-company profits on use of patents, on expert engineering advice, etc., and on manufacturers, but either through the 4½ per cent payment or the dividends of the manufacturing company, these profits come into the treasury of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the financing company of the system. Except for the dividends on the small amount of stock of the associated companies in the hands of the public, all profits of the Bell Telephone System ultimately come to the treasury of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and all surplus over and above dividends is turned back into the system through investment in plant, particularly the long lines plant furnishing the intercommunication essential to universal service."

Capital Stock Increase

American Telephone & Telegraph shareholders will be asked to ratify a proposed increase in authorized capital from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, at a special meeting March 30. None of this stock will be offered to stockholders at this time.

The last increase in authorized capital stock was made in 1910, when the amount was increased from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Stock has been issued on conversion of bonds and offered to shareholders from time to time in the last 10 years.

At the end of 1919, \$441,891,200 of stock had been issued and was outstanding. This increase will make it possible for the company to finance in time to come through convertible bonds or sale of stock at the discretion of the directors.

UNABLE TO MOVE GRAIN CROP

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Sixty thousand box cars are greatly needed to move what is left of last season's grain crop in the northwest, according to the monthly report of the ninth district Federal Reserve bank. Farmers are still holding 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and an equal quantity of other grains. Country elevators contain 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Minneapolis and Duluth terminals 11,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The following were yesterday's quotations for some of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange: Elec Stor Hat 113, G Asphalt com 77½, Lehigh Nav 62½, Lake Superior 17, Phila Co 35½, Phila Co pfd 32, Phila Elect 24½, Phila Rap Tr 23½, United Tract 24½, United Gas Imp 51.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	41	42½	40½	42½
Am Car & Ferry	130	130½	127½	130½
Am Inter Corp	89½	90½	88½	90
Am Loco	92½	94½	91½	94
Am Sugar	124	124	124	124
Am T & Tel	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am Woolen	120½	120½	117	119½
Anaconda	85½	87	85½	87
Atchafalaya	83½	85½	82½	84
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	141	143	140½	142
Bald Loco	108½	110½	108	110½
B. & O.	38	38	37	37
Beth Steel	84½	85½	84	85½
Ch. R. I. & Pac.	119	119	117	119
Chandler	121	124	121	124
Cent Leather	78½	79½	76½	79½
Ch. M. & St. P.	38½	39½	38½	39
Ch. R. I. & Pac.	28½	29½	28½	28½
Chino	33½	34	33	33
Corn Products	79½	81½	78½	81½
Crucible Steel	194	199	190	197
Cuba Cane	108½	109½	101½	105½
End-Johnson	108½	109½	101½	105½
Gen Motors	245	245	238	245
Goodrich	65½	67	65½	66½
Int Paper	72½	73½	72	73½
Inspiration	54½	55½	54½	55½
Kennecott	28½	29½	28½	28½
Marine	30½	30½	30½	30½
do pfd	82½	82	82	82½
Midvale	44½	45½	43½	45½
Max Pet	170½	170½	168½	170½
Mo Pacific	30½	30½	29½	30
N. Y. Central	72½	72½	71½	72½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	34½	35½	34½	34½
No Pacific	71½	71½	70½	71½
Union Pac	113½	114½	112½	114½
do B	76½	77	76½	77
Penn	42½	43	42½	42½
Pierce-Arrow	52½	53½	51½	53
Reading	75½	76	75	75
R. I. & P.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Roy Dutch N. Y.	99½	99½	98½	99
Sinclair	39½	39½	38½	39½
Su Pac	95½	95½	94½	95½
U. S. Railway	26½	27	26½	27
Studebaker	82½	83½	82	83
Texas Co	176½	177½	172	177½
Texas & Pacific	37½	37½	36½	37
Trans Oil	21½	22½	21½	22½
Union Pac	113½	114½	112½	114½
U. S. Rubber	35½	36	35½	36
U. S. Steel	94½	95½	93	95½
Utah Copper	70½	70½	70½	70½
Westinghouse	50½	50½	50	50½
W. I. & P.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Worthington	71½	71½	70½	70½
Total sales	700,900	shares.		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	94.40	95.00	94.40	94.98
Lib 4s	96.00	96.20	96.00	96.20
Lib 4½s	98.60	99.00	98.20	98.90
Lib 5s	100.00	100.00	99.80	100.00
Lib 5½s	102.60	103.00	102.40	102.80
Lib 6s	105.20	105.60	105.00	105.40
Lib 6½s	107.80	108.20	107.60	107.80
Lib 7s	110.40	110.80	110.20	110.40
Lib 7½s	113.00	113.40	112.80	113.00
Lib 8s	115.60	116.00	115.40	115.60

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un King 5½s, 1921	94	94	94	94
Un King 5½s, 1927	86½	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices				
	Adv	Dec		
Am Tel	97½	12		
Am Can	41	15		
Am Car & Ferry	130	15		
Am Inter Corp	89½	15		
Am Loco	92½	15		
Am Sugar	124	15		
Am T & Tel	97½	15		
Am Woolen	120½	15		
Anaconda	85½	15		
Atchafalaya	83½	15		
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	141	15		
Bald Loco	108½	15		
B. & O.	38	15		
Beth Steel	84½	15		
Ch. R. I. & Pac.	119	15		
Chandler	121	15		
Cent Leather	78½	15		
Ch. M. & St. P.	38½	15		
Ch. R. I. & Pac.	28½	15		
Chino	33½	15		
Corn Products	79½	15		
Crucible Steel	194	15		
Cuba Cane	108½	15		
End-Johnson	108½	15		
Gen Motors	245	15		
Goodrich	65½	15		
Int Paper	72½	15		
Inspiration	54½	15		
Kennecott	28½	15		
Marine	30½	15		
do pfd	82½	15		
Midvale	44½	15		
Max Pet	170½	15		
Mo Pacific	30½	15		
N. Y. Central	72½	15		
N. Y. N. H. & H.	34½	15		
No Pacific	71½	15		
Union Pac	113½	15		
do B	76½	15		
Penn	42½	15		
Pierce-Arrow	52½	15		
Reading	75½	15		
R. I. & P.	81½	15		
Roy Dutch N. Y.	99½	15		
Sinclair	39½	15		
Su Pac	95½	15		
U. S. Railway	26½	15		
Studebaker	82½	15		
Texas Co	176½	15		
Texas & Pacific	37½	15		
Trans Oil	21½	15		
Union Pac	113½	15		
U. S. Rubber	35½	15		
U. S. Steel	94½	15		
Utah Copper	70½	15		
Westinghouse	50½	15		
W. I. & P.	81½	15		
Worthington	71½	15		

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Atia Explos	74	84
Atia Packer	22	27
Amer Safety Razor	104	11
Associated Oil	1	114
Boston & Mont	68	62
Caledonia	32	25
Chalmers Motor	27	28
Cities & Bkrs Cfs	28½	29½
DeLue's	28½	40
General Asphalt	81	81½
General Motors	24	24½
Houston Oil	95	100
Howe Sound	3½	4½
Ind Packing	13	13½
Invisible Oil	29	32
Kennecott	28½	29½
Midwest Refining	151	152
N. Y. Shipping	28	33
Ohio Body	40	45
Petroleum	40	45
Retail Candy	44	49
Salt Creek	48	49
Summa Petrol	27	27½
Texas Co (new)	45	47
U. S. Tool	22	22
White Oil	29½	29½

WESTERN UNION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Western Union Telegraph Company reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

	1919	1918
Dec op rev	\$9,490,048	\$7,583,662
Net op rev	199,778	962,508
Oper inc	759,045	589,257
Retain	102,572,814	86,090,649
Net op rev	23,185,288	17,616,907
Oper inc	1,779,903	13,627,812

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$25,332,000, an increase of \$1,559,000.

STEEL DECISION
HELPS STOCK MARKET

Considerable attention was paid the railroad issues at the opening of the New York stock market yesterday by reason of the roads having been turned back to their owners, but it was not until later in the session that they showed a tendency to advance. When they did move upward moderately, the industrials sold off. When the decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation was not a trust was made public, the entire market improved. There was good buying of the industrials. At the close United States Steel showed a net gain of 2½, Union Oil 1, Union Pacific 1, Texas Company 2½, Republic Steel 2½, Northern Pacific 2½, Crucible 3, Cuba Cane Sugar 1, Corn Products 2, Chandler 1, Bethlehem B 1½, Midvale Steel 1½.

Minor price changes were recorded by Boston stocks.

EFFORT TO PROTECT
BELGIAN EXCHANGE

LONDON, England.—Banks in Brussels have decided to take joint action to protect the Belgian exchange. It is not clear whether relations drawn up for the collection of bills and documents in foreign currencies represent a voluntary action, or whether they have a definite legal sanction. The regulations provide that bills payable in foreign currencies shall be payable in the currency stipulated in Belgian francs.

In foreign exchange circles this is taken to mean that a Belgian drawer of a New York draft must have the proceeds remitted to him in Belgian francs, and not allow the dollars to remain in his credit.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	38.10	38.25	37.87	38.23
May	35.10	35.15	34.60	35.01
July	32.43	32.58	32.06	32.41
October	30.95	30.12	29.70	29.63
December	29.45	29.49	29.12	29.30

Spots 40.25, up 25 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	35.60	35.80	35.58	35.74
May	32.98	33.03	32.79	32.96

ANOTHER CRUDE OIL ADVANCE

TULSA, Oklahoma.—The price of midcontinent and north Texas crude oil was advanced 25 cents to \$3.50 by the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company at the opening of business yesterday. This is the second advance within the last week, Sinclair going to \$3.25 last Friday, together with other midcontinent and north Texas companies.

NEW YORK, New York.—Pennsylvania crude oil has been advanced 15 cents to \$5.95 a barrel.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Cable crude oil has been advanced 25 cents to \$3.67 a barrel.

SUGAR QUOTED LOWER

NEW YORK, New York.—The price of refined granulated sugar was quoted today, at 13½ cents a pound, a reduction of one cent, by B. H. Howell & Son, acting for the National Sugar Refining Company. No orders are being accepted for the moment at this price, which will apply to allotments made after this date. Other refineries are expected to announce price reductions within the next few days. According to "fair price" estimates this would make the retail price 16½ cents.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The North American Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a net income, after taxes and interest, of \$2,545,967, equal to \$8.54 a share, on \$29,793,300 capital stock, compared with \$1,604,074 or \$5.38 a share, in 1918.

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES

NEW YORK, New York.—The sales of Sears Roebuck & Co. for February amounted to \$23,202,067, an increase of \$12,290,829, or 7.24 per cent for the two months of 1920, sales total \$57,679,043, an increase of \$22,172,478, or 62.42 per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A Board of Trade membership has been sold for \$9300, net to the buyer, \$1000 less than the previous sale.

SCOTLAND

ROSS & SHIRE

PERINTOSH ESTATE

(Preliminary Announcement)

THE WELL-KNOWN HISTORICAL ESTATE OF PERINTOSH in the Black Isle in FOR SALE. The estate is a charming residential and agricultural property and includes RYELAND HOUSE and POLICE (a delightful residence from which lovely views of the mountains of Scotland and Ross are obtainable), some of the finest ARABLE FARMS in Ross-shire, situated on the South Shore of the Cromarty Firth. Ryeland is within easy motorable distance of Strathpeffer Spa and other well-known Golf Courses. Cromarty Station (Highland Railway) is close at hand. Illustrated PARTICULARS are in course of preparation. Further information from 88, RYELAND, EDWARDS & GILL, 80, W. & A. Albany Place, Edinburgh. MR. DAVID ROSS, Culloden Estates Office, Inverness, the Factor.

DIVIDENDS

The Northern Pacific Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Booth Fisheries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

The Woods Petroleum Refining Company declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1.

The Fast Feed Drill Tool Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable yesterday to holders of record February 27.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock. This is an increase of 50 cents a share over the previous disbursement which was made on December 15. The dividend will be paid on March 15 to stock of record March 8.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share also has been declared on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

JANUARY CANADIAN
BANK STATEMENT

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The monthly statement of the chartered banks of Canada shows that call loans in Canada during January increased over \$6,000,000, but demand deposits are down nearly \$82,000,000. Savings deposits show an increase of slightly over \$25,000,000. The figures compare with last year as follows:

OTTAWA, Ontario—The monthly statement of the chartered banks of Canada shows that call loans in Canada during January increased over 6,000,000, but demand deposits are down nearly \$82,000,000. Savings deposits show an increase of slightly over \$25,000,000. The figures compare with last year as follows:

PLEA FOR "PAYMENT IN CANADIAN FUNDS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A report from D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, voices surprise and disappointment at the conduct of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, who, in submitting dollar quotations to Australian importers, do not desire "that the financial adjustment would be on the basis of 'payment in Canadian funds.'" Mr. Ross says, "Australian merchants frequently express surprise that quotations from Canada, by cable and by letter, stipulate 'payment in New York funds.'" Some of the larger industries in the Dominion exporting to Australia are the chief offenders in thus creating a distinctly unfavorable impression with Australian buyers who are anxious to obtain a greater portion of their requirements from sources within the Empire."

"While admitting that it may at times be more advantageous, from a financial viewpoint, for some Canadian industries to have funds available in New York, yet it must be quite obvious that the Australian importer is fully aware of the difference between the United States and Canadian rates of conversion of the pound sterling, and can calculate his costs accordingly."

"By stipulating payment in New York, it causes an impression to the Australian buyer that the particular industry is quoting in dominion currency, controlled by United States capital, and it is disheartening to the trade commissioner," says Mr. Ross, "inter-viewing large importers, to be confronted with such a contention from day to day. Further, the explanation given is rarely acceptable, even to the most intelligent buyers, who are at a loss to understand why an exporting country is not disposed to accept payment in its own funds rather than (whatever the slight pecuniary advantage may be or otherwise) demand payment in the currency of another country." He adds that the reasons given are sufficient to demonstrate why it is eminently desirable that Canadian manufacturers and exporters, in exploiting and building up their overseas trade, should endeavor to establish the financial centers of the Dominion upon a stronger basis by quoting for payment in Canadian funds.

RALPH CONNOR ON AMERICAN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Rev. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, but more widely known as Ralph Connor, the writer of novels, who spent several years with the Canadian expeditionary force, was recently a visitor to the capital. In the course of a short interview Mr. Gordon said: "The people of the United States are wholeheartedly behind any move which will cement the cordial relations existing between their country and Canada, and I have no doubt, after making careful inquiry, that they will be quite ready to concede Canada her full status as a member of the League of Nations. I went to great pains to sound out the feeling toward the Dominion, and I say that anybody that does, by word or act, anything that tends to weaken the friendly feeling between these two great branches of the Anglo-Celtic race is doing no good and very much harm to Canada and the Empire. Only in unity and cooperation between these two great nations lies the very best hope for the world's advancement in right opinion and right action."

Blaming party politics for the present stand of the United States as regards the Peace Treaty, Mr. Gordon said: "When the United States gets over that, and it will be within the next three or four months, she will enter the League of Nations and take her rightful place. I have absolutely no doubt about that."

CANADIANS URGED TO INCREASE FOOD CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Addressing the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., a noted Canadian authority on agriculture, emphasized the need for greater production on the part of Canadian farmers, and said that it would probably take about two years for the production of breadstuffs to meet the world's requirements and leave over a moderate reserve as security against scarcity the following year. He urged economy both on the part of the individual and the nation. "There is not yet enough food in the world to meet the demand, to meet the actual needs," said Dr. Robertson. "We have not any reserves in sight. The nations of the world cannot afford at this stage, after the great war struggle for justice and fair play, to leave humanity exposed to the calamity of a poor crop all round, with no reserves to fall back upon."

"In Canada," he said, "to keep ourselves safe, and make ourselves strong in an economic sense, we must produce and save. The outlook for the Canadian farmer is bright, and he will make no mistake in producing for the maximum, for it will all be needed. While increased production can no longer be urged as a necessity of war, every man who has had an opportunity of learning the facts and studying the situation, is convinced that increased production is a necessity of peace."

NEW DRY DOCKS FOR VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In regard to the construction of a dry dock in Vancouver harbor, attention has been drawn to the fact that this is not the only provision which the government is making for shipping on the Pacific

Ocean. It is also constructing as a government undertaking a first-class graving dock in the harbor of Esquimaux, near Victoria, British Columbia. This dock will have a length of 1150 feet, a clear width entrance of 125 feet, and a depth of water over sill at high water, ordinary spring tides, of 38 feet. The government already owns and operates a graving dock at Esquimaux, 430 feet long, with a 65-foot entrance, and depth over the sill of 25½ feet, so that, with this existing dock and the two new docks above referred to, the western Canadian seaboard will be splendidly equipped.

AMERICAN BANKERS' LARGE LOAN TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Among the passengers who sailed on the Empress of Asia from this port on Thursday was Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. He will visit both Japan and China. He said he would discuss with the Japanese banking group the detailed workings of the international group of bankers organized at Paris last May. If the present negotiations were concluded satisfactorily it would mean a loan to China of approximately \$200,000,000, apportioned equally between America and Japan, to be secured by specific Chinese revenues. Japan and America, he said, proposed to take care of what would ordinarily be the portions of France and Great Britain assisting these United States who had assisted the United States in such matters in the past.

In regard to the exchange situation between Canada and the United States, he said it was dependent on the rate of sterling exchange as between New York and London. It was not a condition that could be done away with by Canada and the United States independently of the situation existing between the United States and Great Britain. By all means, he declared, let Canada and Great Britain stop buying luxuries in the United States and encourage home manufactures to the greatest possible extent. Americans would be the first to be glad at the success of such a movement, but to make out of the exchange situation anything in the nature of a boycott of United States manufactures would not profit anyone, least of all, Canada. In conclusion he said: "We have none but the warmest feelings for Canada, and such a matter as this of exchange should not be allowed to interfere with the furtherance of these relations from any misunderstanding of the situation."

RECENT STATISTICS ON CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Recent statistics of Canadian trade show that the country is taking advantage of the exchange rate in the United Kingdom. Canadian imports from the old country during the month of January were of greater value than in any single month in the history of the country. They totaled \$16,414,503, as compared with \$9,882,984 in December last and \$6,709,209 in January, 1919. The increase would appear to indicate that Canadian buyers are taking advantage of the exchange situation to make profitable purchases in Great Britain. In January Canada's exports to the British Isles were \$38,288,049. Imports from the United States in January, however, despite the unfavorable exchange rate, showed no decline. The total value of imports was \$74,530,425, as against \$71,069,509 in December and \$69,379,127 in January, 1919. Exports to the United States in January were \$43,577,945 as compared with \$41,227,589 in the corresponding month of 1919. For the 10 months of the present fiscal year Canada's trade with Great Britain shows a favorable balance of \$357,500,000, an unfavorable balance of \$230,300,000 with the United States, and with all countries a favorable balance amounting to \$263,600,000.

PREMIERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, en route to Ottawa, has been in conference with Premier Norris of Manitoba in relation to claims the two provinces have in common on the "Prinze's Gorge," the treaty line between the two provinces, and the trappers' bones were remarkably firm and cohesive. Hitherto when the talk has been of the brass division of the provincial administration were discussed. Strong opposition will be made to proposals to withdraw subsidies now paid the provinces in cash in exchange for the timber, mineral, oil, land, and other natural assets at present administered by the Dominion. The reclamation of the Carrot River triangle was discussed. This is a low-lying tract some 600,000 acres in extent, two-thirds being in Saskatchewan and the balance in Manitoba. Dams and drainage would render practically all of it into fertile agricultural land but the key-works would have to be located in Manitoba territory. Manitoba is willing to undertake the work if the Saskatchewan territory is ceded to this Province, a proposition, however, which has not so far met with the approval of the Saskatchewan authorities.

MANITOBA'S HOUSING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The provincial government has announced that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be provided to meet the housing requirement of the Province for the coming year to enable workers to erect new dwellings, and to improve and repair existing houses. This is in addition to the \$1,000,000 provided by the Dominion Government for loans for similar purposes and earmarked for Manitoba requirements.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The feature of the joint recital of Mischa Elman and Eugene Ysaeye was their performance, with Josef Bonime at the piano, of the Bach concerto for two violins. The slow movement of it is still ringing in my head. They had an audience as great as the Metropolitan Opera House would hold. It was almost amusing to see the deference of the younger master to the old. He remained discreetly in the background, like Lucia's confidante in the opera, when it came to the recitals; but while the music was in progress his violin took its full share of the melodious burden without usurpation. A "concertante" by Molique was played, and the surpassing skill of the performers invested the somewhat arid measures with an exuberant vitality. A long cadenza had been written by Mr. Ysaeye, and this appendix was of such a vigorous and original character that presently the composition to which it was attached faded out of one's remembrance, and the cadenza became more important than the parent material. The audience enjoyed it greatly. One felt in the associative performance of the two artists that they were not competitive but conjunctive. They were not two virtuosos standing upon pedestals awaiting laurels, but two artists of one mind to set forth a message of profound appeal. Great philosophic dignity, a poised, sedate aloofness, was in the silent presence of Ysaeye, even as when he played; and the fiery, restless mettle of Elman supplied a contrast that kept monotony at bay. Josef Bonime's accompaniment was that of a mentality concentrated upon the task, and a technique never taken by surprise.

Nicholas Douthy, the tenor, devoted a song recital to the composers of the middle west, and his choices were these: Edward MacDowell, "A Maid Sings Light"; Edward Horman, "Life"; Walter Rummel, "June"; Ward Stephens, "In the Dawn of an Indian Sky"; A. Walter Kramer, "Swans"; Max Herzberg, "A Night in June"; Marie Zucca, "A Whispering"; Elliott Nevin, "At Twilight"; Walter Zellner, "The Half-Ring Moon"; Nicholas Douthy, "Fireflies"; H. T. Burleigh, "Hor Eyes Twin Pools"; Marie Zimmerman, "Adoration"; Henry A. Matthews, "An Idyl of Arcady"; John Prindle Scott, "Repent Ye." Mr. Douthy displayed acumen and thoughtful balance in the remarks interspersed between the lyrics. He extolled the genuine amateur, and reminded his hearers that John Alden Carpenter is a manufacturer and that Horman kept a toy shop. In particular he paid tribute to MacDowell, and to the devotion of his wife in the early days of poverty and struggle, even as in the foundation of the Peterborough Colony.

Margie Teyte was "a dancing shape, an image gay" to the patrons of the Philadelphia Orchestra, singing, with carefully molded enunciation, Chausson's poignant "Le Temps des Lilas" and, a suitable pendant, Duparc's dreamy and languorous "L'Invitation au Voyage." Goethe tells us that the master reveals himself by his knowledge of his own limitations, and Margie Teyte is wise in not attempting the declamatory grandiloquence of a Matzenauer or a Schumann-Heink, choosing instead to reveal in petto an art of winsome picturesqueness in which her costume—this time a flowing robe of apricot—plays a considerable part.

The orchestra, for its share, played Walford Davies' "Solemn Melody." Elgar's "Enigma" variations and (in the connective Parle version) the overture and Venusberg music from "Tannhäuser." The music of Davies is churchly and British, and that is not meant as a covert implication of heaviness, for the polyphony is nobly spiritual, and the English conservation of temper is that of the best work in the great school of the cathedral anthem. It appropriately introduced the scholarly, and yet sprightly, diversity of Elgar's happy fancies woven round the initials of his friends; and after this decorous music the contrast was the more sharply accentuated by the Wagnerian finale of the program, with its complete abandon to pagan rapture in which the raving and leaping violins were the masters of the revelry. In the earlier proclamation of the "Prinze's Gorge," the truly lucid and trombones were remarkably firm and cohesive. Hitherto when the talk has been of the brass division of the orchestra, the horns have usually been singled out for honorable mention; the heavier brasses week by week have been improving until now it felt they cannot suffer by comparison with any in the land.

Cincinnati Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Mr. Ysaeye's program for the symphony concert of the Cincinnati Orchestra on Friday, February 13, included what the program called three novelties and the "Prinze's Gorge," the truly lucid and trombones were remarkably firm and cohesive. Hitherto when the talk has been of the brass division of the orchestra, the horns have usually been singled out for honorable mention; the heavier brasses week by week have been improving until now it felt they cannot suffer by comparison with any in the land.

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there should be others, much has to be assumed in attempting to describe it. The orchestral part is entirely negligible; a mere undercurrent accompaniment. Captain Pollain displayed a pretty tone and had more opportunity with Ysaeye's new poem for orchestra, "Meditation." This also is informal and rhapsodic, but well thought out and of a certain pathetic color which recommends it. Mr. Ysaeye, who appears to be of philosophic temperament, chooses plaintive subjects on which to base his music. His best known composition, "Exile," is melancholy even in its attractiveness, and "Meditation" is of the same style. The third novelty was Chadwick's symphonic poem, "Tarn o' Shanter," not as lively nor agile as it might have been. Nor as Scottish, nor as anything of the extremes of mental and physical vivacity which the excitement of the devil's chase of Tarn might have called for. It is extremely well composed, adroitly orchestrated with fine colors and a skilled employment of the various subjects of the band. Mr. Chadwick seemed a bit too dignified to write convincingly of the exhilarating race between Tarn and the arch fiend who pursued him.

Mr. Ysaeye has given an unusual number of new or unfamiliar compositions during the present season.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

WOMAN DELEGATE
TO SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—Mrs. F. F. Wheland of this city is the first woman in Tennessee and among the first in the United States to be selected as a delegate to the national Democratic convention at San Francisco. Instructions for her were recently voted at a meeting of Hamilton County Democrats. Though Mrs. Wheland is an ardent Democrat, her husband, one of Chattanooga's leading manufacturers, is a loyal Republican. Mrs. Wheland is a member of the Hamilton County Board of Education and serving a second term.

NORTH VANCOUVER STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The total fire department of the city of North Vancouver went on strike for higher wages. In an ultimatum sent to the city council previously, the firemen gave notice that unless the council could see its way to advance the pay to a decent living wage, in some way comparable with the wages paid for similar work in other places, they would go on strike. The council replied by advertising for applications to fill their places, and the firemen walked out, leaving two of their men on call in the event of a fire breaking out. The council refused to officially recognize the latter concession.

FARMERS AND FEDERAL POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario—The Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, at a recent meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario in this city, stated that the federal political field would be the next to be tackled by the farmers. He advised the United Farmers and the Farmer Women organizations to be ready for the coming general elections in the Dominion.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE LETTER OF THE LAW" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
 "The Letter of the Law" (La Robe Rouge), by Eugene Brieux, presented by John D. Williams, with Lionel Barrymore as the featured player, at the Criterion Theater, New York City, evening of February 22, 1920. The cast:

Madame Vagret.....Zella Tibbitts
 Yvette.....Leona Hogarth
 Yagret.....James P. Hagen
 Catalina.....Josephine Welch
 La Bourdelle.....Maud Hosford
 Honorat.....Charles N. Greene
 Mouzon.....Lionel Barrymore
 Ardet.....Charles Coghlan
 Bonnet.....James P. Hagen
 Joubert.....Wallace Jackson
 Mendebeau.....Frank Kingsberry
 Police Sergeant.....Herbert Vance
 Bridget.....L. R. Wolheim
 Etchepare.....Charles White
 Yvette's Mother.....Doris Rankin
 Etchepare's Mother.....Ada Boselli
 Attorney-General of France.....Lionel Hogarth

NEW YORK, New York—Eugene Brieux in "La Robe Rouge" aimed to write a stern criticism of certain judicial proceedings which obtain in France, and also a study of an individual case of professional crookedness. But he himself warned his audience that they would be greatly mistaken if they were to draw the dangerous conclusion that all French judges resemble Mouzon, and that they would be equally wrong were they to condemn too hastily the French code relating to criminal trials. Brieux saw that "in the struggle of society with the criminal," and these are his own words, "it is very difficult, perhaps impossible, for the legislator to hold in equal balance the rights of the individual as against the interests of society."

"The balance sometimes leans one way and sometimes the other," he continues, "and had I been an English citizen, instead of writing a play against the abuse of justice by a judge, I might have had to illustrate the same abuse by the lawyer."

A System Examined

To know what a playwright tried to do is essential to a just estimate of his accomplishment. "La Robe Rouge," then, is an examination of a judicial system which at times inflicts irreparable injustice on the innocent. Etchepare, the Basque peasant, who did not kill Goyetche, and who was finally acquitted of that charge, only to face the wreckage which the ruthless prosecution by Mouzon had brought upon his domestic affairs, is the victim of a judicial system so isolated from the influence of public opinion that it is liable with impunity to conduct its investigation of crime on the basis of political preference and personal opinion rather than justice. Mouzon is the extreme example of the magistrate whose ambition to advance is pursued without scruple and regardless of injustice. Vagret, every bit as ambitious, eventually becomes just as extreme in his refusal to blind his sense of justice. Etchepare, his wife, Yvette, their children, and his mother are the pawns in this legal game. So hopelessly futile is the power of their innocence against the intrigue between cold legal machinery and personal ambition, that even after the law has acquitted them they are not pardoned. Mouzon has gone back 10 years to find a scandal in Yvette's life. The law had freed her from it, but now the law recalls it to serve Mouzon's cruel purpose of making Etchepare confess. And when Etchepare, because of Vagret's integrity, himself goes free, the indiscretion which his wife had buried and which the law had exhumed, stands between the parents forever. Yvette avenges herself on Mouzon, with his own paper knife, and one French magistrate, at least, pays the extreme penalty for succumbing to the temptation of personal aggrandizement which the judicial system offers to him who will listen to it.

Liberal Adapted

This is good melodrama, better than one might expect from a propagandist. The first and third acts are weak in interest, but the second and fourth are strong. The first is discursive, more talk being used than seems necessary to set the story going. But the second rivets the attention from the start, holds it gripped firmly through long scenes of cross-examination of Etchepare and Yvette, culminating in a few flashing moments, when Yvette's smoldering passions flare into one great outburst of flaming resentment against Mouzon. Upon her, too, depends the big moment of the last act, when the sneering Mouzon, smiling toward the door on the way to his hunting trip, is stopped short in his tracks by Yvette's avenging hand. The piece is not played exactly as written. The director, Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, had no hesitation in cutting and rearranging Brieux's text to make it more readily intelligible to American auditors. The French legal system is not grasped in one sitting by those who know only the American system in the United States; the term magistrate is synonymous with that of judge, and a play about the law, without a district attorney, is a puzzling thing. The director did not go so far as to call Mouzon a district attorney rather than a magistrate, but the "third degree" procedure of the second act brought Brieux's indictment of the "rigorous law" which "is often rigorous injustice" close home to Americans who know the thing of law. The director did not, however, call appeal of the play, in that Etchepare and Yvette stand for those individuals everywhere who are weighed in the scales of blind justice.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens was most courageous, and necessarily so, in revising the text so that the part of Mouzon would loom larger than Brieux wrote it. This is really Yvette's play. Mouzon as written is not a great part. Neither is it great as revised and enlarged by Mr. Saint-Gaudens and as played by Mr. Barrymore. The star's one exceptionally strong scene, the second act, is not altered perceptibly.

The remainder of this long act, in which first Etchepare, then Yvette, and finally both together, are hounded by Mouzon in his attempt to wring a confession of murder from the peasant, is played about as written, and Mr. Barrymore illustrates Mouzon with a dazzling variety of shadings. Gesture, pause, facial expression, shifting of position on stage, all the tricks of the character actor are used to make Mouzon a real creature. And yet he does not seem to be Brieux's Mouzon. He is burly, swaggering, affable, like a policeman. He might have strengthened the character by being more sinister and suave.

But Barrymore's Mouzon was his own at least. It was alert, cruel, aggressive, ruthless; not, perhaps, at all French, but a courageously original impersonation of constant interest, replete with detail, strong in outline, vivid in coloring. Another step upward toward great acting.

A reviewer who has never seen Rejane play Yvette finds pleasure in recording the fact that Doris Rankin seemed more forceful in that part than most of his fellows will concede. It is hardly fair to compare Miss Rankin with Rejane. Permitting her Yvette to stand on her own feet, at the climaxes of the second and fourth acts it was sufficiently powerful justly to be accepted as extraordinarily thrilling. The truth may be that few suspected Miss Rankin to be hiding within her ability such fire as she set loose in her indictment of Mouzon. She may feel more at home in roles which remain drab from beginning to end; but she did not by any means fail to realize to a satisfactory extent the wide and deep possibilities of Yvette.

Russ Whytall found Vagret to be an extremely congenial rôle. He portrayed vividly the conflict, within the prosecuting attorney's thought, between his innate sense of justice and the temptation to improve his individual position at the expense of others. Charles White made Etchepare less of the ignorant peasant than Brieux probably imagined, but there was no lack of repressed and expressed passion in his work. The other players were adequate. In addition to the changes already mentioned, the episode of the servant Catalina explaining the argluthine Basque dialect is omitted, though there might have been a laugh or two in it. Most of the smiles, as the play stands, are caused by Barrymore's acting rather than by the textual Mouzon. It was not necessary, however, to represent Mouzon as starting on his hunting trip with a silk hat. That savored too much of the final line in Dürckheim's performance of "The King." And it was not Brieux. The adapter was apparently ready for anything after he had appropriated many of the speeches of the president of the Assizes to fatten Mouzon's part. This was perhaps excusable, since a star must shine regardless of the play. But it would have been well to accomplish this appropriation with more skill. One was surprised, for instance, to find Mouzon, who in the third act would have resented an acquittal, quite indifferent about it in the fourth.

There will be two opinions about the scene appended by the adapter after the Brieux ending, "She stabs him. He falls." It might have been permissible theatrically to postpone the curtain until gendarmes had entered and started to lead Yvette away. But to admit three magistrates to the scene, who after a perfunctory examination of Mouzon, remark, "That makes another vacancy," and go out disputing one another's claims to promotion, seemed rather like painting the lily. The touch was ironic enough, but at least from the standpoint of sharpening the play's point, it was not necessary. The settings were excellent. The stairway to the hearing room, as seen through a huge window in the back wall of the magistrate's office, was especially effective, and the final scene was strengthened by a wise use of the red robe, laid on the table at the center, and of the crimson light streaming through the door at the left.

THE GAUCHO DRAMA OF ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting features in Spanish-American literature, especially that which has been written in Argentina and Uruguay, is the romantic type of the gaucho. Just what is the gaucho? He is nearest to what North Americans know as the cowboy. And just as naturally as an entire, "Wild West" literature has sprung up around the cowboy, so has a literature of fiction, poetry and drama developed around the gaucho. The word gaucho itself, which Sir Walter Scott is supposed to have introduced into the English tongue in the erroneous form "guacho" has been traced to various sources. One account of its origin relates it to the Araucanian word for "comrade" while the noted scholar Paul Groussac, in his essay on the gaucho that forms part of his "El Viaje Intelectual," refers to it as an Incadic word for "orphan," "abandoned," "wandering." As a matter of fact, the word "gaucho" is of uncertain origin, but it is believed that it came from the word "gauch" in the Guarani language, which was "gaucho" by a

well-known phenomenon of language—the metathesis of the accented vowel.

The gaucho, then, is surrounded by an atmosphere of bravery, solitude, self-dependence, even outlawry. He is the pioneer of the new lands, the bandit with a code of honor all his own, the symbol of the departing era and the desperate, slowly losing spirit of the past. At times he appears in brutal guise, as in the famous study of Sariniento, entitled "Facundo"; more usually, however, he provides the basis for a copious literature in which his romantic, poetic, dramatic

MR. HENRY AINLEY TALKS OF HIS PLANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—It was the day of a matinee of "Julius Caesar." The day's activities at St. James's Theater were beginning. In the center of Mr. Ainley's private room the actor-manager himself stood, talking with one of his collaborators. A lady secretary moved noiselessly about. It was a comfortable little room, with a desk in it and an arm chair. On the walls



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by White, New York
 Lionel Barrymore as Mouzon in "The Letter of the Law"

possibilities are exploited by the new world authors.

In order to understand the gaucho in the drama—particularly as he has been used in the drama of Argentina—it is necessary to know something of the evolution of the gaucho genre in poetry. The "payador," or "cantor," of the gauchos, is their troubador, the improvising bard who sings their exploits and spreads their glory. He is himself a derivative of a medieval Andalusian type. The Argentine writers who have enshrined the gaucho in the nation's poetry stand among the most famous of their country's literature. From the fourth decade of the nineteenth century down to the very dawn of the twentieth, there has been a notable succession of gaucho poems. J. M. Gutierrez' "Amores del Payador" ("Loves of the Payador") appeared in 1838. Mitre's gaucho poems, introducing the legendary figure of Santos Vega, came out in 1844. Acasubi's widely read "Santos Vega" treats the same mythical figure in a verse-novel. Del Campo's "Fausto" is a masterpiece of gaucho humor, centering about a remarkably comical account of a gaucho's attendance at the opera, while José Hernandez's "Martin Fierro" is even better known.

It should be recalled that the payador had always been a strong attraction at the Argentine circus, and it is from the circus that the gaucho play takes its origin. Eduardo Gutierrez had written a novel on the ever fertile theme, entitled, from the name of one of the great gaucho types, "Juan Moreira." It occurred to him to adapt the action to one of the regular circus pantomimes, during which tricks were performed in the arena and related to the action. From pantomime to dialogue, and from circus connections to independent import was the logical step, and surely enough it was taken, until very soon a genuine gaucho drama had developed. The plays were especially popular in Argentina and Uruguay, and indeed led the way to drama treating of lower class themes and manners.

Among these dramas the best known are "Juan Moreira," "Santos Vega," "Pastor Lima," "Musolino" (based upon the adventures of an Italian bandit). It was natural for stock figures to make their appearance after a while. The heroic personage, of course, is the gaucho himself; the comic relief is usually provided by an Italo-Argentine type.

The reappearance on the Melbourne stage of Miss Maggie Moore, in "Old Lady 31," is a reminder of one of the earliest theatrical links between Australia and America. Miss Moore was a native of San Francisco and made her first stage appearance while still a child. As a young woman she married Mr. J. C. Williamson, a comedian from Pennsylvania. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Williamson went to Australia and opened in Melbourne in "Struck Oil," which had already been very popular in America, and which repeated its success in Australia. Tours of England, India and the United States followed, and after an absence of five years Miss Moore and Mr. Williamson returned to Australia, where Mr. Williamson became one of the founders of the largest theatrical enterprise in the Commonwealth—the firm which was first known as Williamson, Garner & Musgrove, and is still known as J. C. Williamson. Ltd. The firm owns the theaters in all the leading cities of Australia and New Zealand, and sends companies of tour throughout the Commonwealth.

were various signs of Mr. Ainley's profession—a familiar photograph, or drawing, of Sir Frank Benson, in the "shorts" and dark blue blazer of his Oxford days, when he was one of the best runners at the university. It served as a reminder that Mr. Ainley, in common with so many other Shakespearean actors of today, has not forgotten that he was graduated from the Benson school.

Upon the opposite wall was further evidence that the new manager has all the actor's respect for tradition—a framed play-bill of St. James's Theater with Braham's name upon it, and the date 1836. At that time the house was somewhat under a cloud, with a reputation for producing dramas "devoid of plot, character, or dialogue," played, moreover to "the dullest of all dull audiences that nightly assemble here." (Examiner Nov. 27, 1837.) But all that is ancient history. St. James's today is a play, player, and audience—is very much alive.

"We are a happy organization here," Mr. Ainley said. "Everything is working smoothly, and we are very delighted, indeed, to have Miss Lillian Braithwaite among us."

"Nearly all the actor-managers, Mr. Ainley, as you know, have played Brutus. Have you Brutus in mind, for yourself?"

"Macready began with Cassius, and went on to Brutus. Phelps played all the four principal parts—the fourth being Julius Caesar. We shall not go so far as that; but we shall alternate; and I hope, before the end of the run, to play Brutus, and probably Cassius, too."

"Have you ever played Brutus before, Mr. Ainley?"

"Never. I have played Mark Antony before, at the Shakespeare Tercentenary at Drury Lane, in 1916, when royalty were present. Cassius I have played, too, with Tree, and with Sir Frank Benson. Mr. Rains and Mr. Bell were both under Tree. Those two gentlemen, with Mr. Norman O'Neill, of the Blue Bird fame, and myself, are the four chiefly responsible for productions that, I think, would have delighted Sir George Alexander very much, could he have seen them. But I must not forget Mr. Gilbert Miller. We have salutary criticism from him."

"At present there is only one regret: that we cannot lower prices, and thus accommodate the many pupils in secondary schools, on whose behalf their instructors write to us. This we would do with the utmost pleasure, were it possible. But we must first pay our way; and the margin of profit is so small, even with a full house."

"Do you propose, then, to raise the price of stalls?"

"It could only be done in collaboration with other managers. We shall see."

"Have you anything to tell us concerning your plans for the future, Mr. Ainley?"

"We have chosen for our next production an adaptation of an Italian drama by Benelli. Later on we hope to do 'Richard II' and 'Hamlet.' 'In which you will play the name parts?'"

"Yes. But all this sounds as though we intended to ignore modern authors. We do not. On the contrary, we mean them to provide us with half of our plays."

"Many of us remember your performance of Paolo to Sir George Alexander's Malatesta. We have heard it hinted that you still have your eye upon Stefano Phillips' play."

"I have. Then there is d'Annunzio's version, and F. Marion Crawford's. I should like to do Phillips' play again; it is such sweet music, and to produce it might be to drop a seed, for we want

to encourage English traditions. As the clergyman said: 'If you make but one convert, it is enough.' Yet there are difficulties. That was 20 years ago, and, as I should not care now to play Paolo, I must find an actor for him. Time will show. Meanwhile we are very glad to be back in this old theater again. Look! Here is something we have dug out." Mr. Ainley stood before the framed play-bill of 1836, already alluded to.

"I mean to make a long stay here—till the end of my career, if the public will support us; and we are having our performances filled in long bills, like this; but we mean to get back yet nearer to the old form you see there. Here is another reminiscence of things past—Mr. Bell, our producer, is an officer of the Naval Flying Corps. He was in the King George V under Admiral de Robeck. And now—good-by!"

GEORGE ARLISS IN "POLDEKIN"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
 George Arliss in "Poldekín," Booth Tarkington's new American play, Shubert Theater, New Haven, Connecticut, February 23, 1920. Direction of George C. Tyler, staged by William Seymour. The cast:

Pinský.....Guy Cunningham
 Maria.....Joan Robertson
 Podoff.....Carl Anthony
 Nikolai.....Manart Kippen
 Krimoff.....Stapleton Kent
 Edouardoff.....William H. Barrow
 Poldekín.....George Arliss
 Blanche.....Norma Mitchell
 Welch.....Edward Dowling
 Sergeant.....Jack Ellis

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Booth Tarkington has again, as in the case of "Clarence," chosen topical material for his new play, "Poldekín." This material he has delivered into the skillful hands of Mr. Arliss, and the result gives every indication, if one is to judge by the approval of a first-night audience, of being a popular success. On the artistic side, apart from the general excellence of the acting, the play is not entirely satisfactory in its present form, for it is somewhat loosely written. A certain amount of pruning will probably correct some of its weaknesses.

The story begins in Russia under the Bolsheviks and we are introduced to a group of sincere but misguided theorists who are awaiting a command to go forth and spread the propaganda of Bolshevism in other lands. Mr. Tarkington has here a satiric comedy vein of which, on the whole, he makes amusing use. Perhaps we hear a little too much of the theories of Bolshevism, and these theories are presented in such a way that the author scores easily off them. But this is legitimate enough, particularly as the audience keenly relished all the points. Among this revolutionist group is a member of the Red Guard, one Poldekín, who plays the fool to prevent his companions from discovering that he is an independent thinker. Poldekín believes in democracy, but as a pragmatist he is beginning to have his doubts of Bolshevism. As the theorists argue the unfavorable position of the proletariat in other lands, shells burst in the streets without end and machine-gun fire is heard at intervals. In fact, this is Bolshevism in action.

Mission to America

The word comes that the group, including Poldekín, are to go to America to work for Bolshevism there. The scene changes to the back yard of two tenement houses in New York. In one lives Blanche, who finds happiness in watering geraniums and in placing them on a shelf where they may catch the April sun. In the same building with her dwells Welch, a good-natured man who is also an optimist. Next door the Bolsheviks have taken up their residence and are busied with their preparations for the coming revolution.

Poldekín is to work at a printer's, where he may surreptitiously prepare the needed literature. Meanwhile he has gone for a walk about the city. Upon his return he is distressed that he has not been able to find an American. Men of all nations he has met and talked with but there was no American to be found. Then he discovers Blanche, and from her he gets his first lesson in what it means to be an American. Her faith in her country and the joy she finds in her geraniums sets him thinking again. He resolves to learn for himself what this intangible spirit of America means.

A month passes and America is beginning to exert its influence upon Poldekín. It is Decoration Day and when the soldiers march by, Poldekín, to the horror of his companions, lifts his hat to the flag. The spirit of America has gripped him.

Effect on Poldekín

In the last act, Poldekín is heard persuading Maria, who accompanied the group from Russia, to see America as he sees it. Blanche warns them of impending danger, and Welch, who is an agent of the federal Department of Justice, bursts in with the police to seize the work of Poldekín's printing press. When, however, these documents are examined, they turn out to be copies of the Declaration of Independence, extracts from the Constitution, and verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Poldekín has turned American and betrayed his associates, Nikolai, one of the more fanatical of Poldekín's companions, rushes out of the room after him, a pistol shot follows, and the play ends.

The action is thus seen to be slender for filling out a four-act drama, but this is intentionally so. What Mr. Tarkington is desirous of emphasizing is the destructive nature of Bolshevism as contrasted with the constructive idea of Americanism. For this he needs dialogue and characterization rather than action.

As already implied, the acting is good. Mr. Arliss is suave, humorous and delightful as Poldekín. He acts with that peculiar relish for his work which is the mark of a true player. And a special word should be said for the Nikolai of Manart Kippen. He makes a real character of the fanatical revolutionary.

"JANE CLEGG" BY ST. JOHN ERVINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Jane Clegg," play in three acts by St. John Ervine, presented by the Theater Guild at the Garrick Theater, New York, week of February 23, 1920. The cast:

Henry Clegg.....Dudley Digges
 Jane Clegg.....Margaret Wycherly
 Johnnie.....Russell Hewitt
 Jennie.....Jean Bailey
 Mrs. Clegg.....Helen Westley
 Mr. Morrison.....Ersine Sanford
 Mr. Munce.....Henry Travers

NEW YORK, New York—Ervine, as humorist, likes to catch people unawares and make them laugh at the most serious things, just as though he were Harlequin going around with a powder-keg under his arm, and amusing spectators by setting off a charge every now and then under the very foundations of virtue and piety. He has a knack of making us accept, momentarily, the most stupendous sort of ethical fallacies, causing us to renounce, as foolish, maxims which we have always held inviolate. We may watch his motions as closely as we will, he seldom fails to take us by surprise when he sets us to; yet somehow he manages never, practically, to offend us. Some would define his humor as sheer irony. But that he hardly do, for whatever he says, or rather, puts into the mouths of his characters to say, is as free from any trace of pessimism as can be imagined. Others would call it satire; but that is beside the mark, too; because he refrains, almost invariably, from denouncing either persons or institutions. The best way, no doubt, is to call it good fun and take chances on the harm.

Large Sense of Humor

But this author is master of a trick which transcends the purely theatrical, and he has a larger humor than is expressed in mere situation and dialogue. He takes us through amusing episode after amusing episode, only to leave us aware at the end that what we have been up to all the time is not laughing but thinking. Jane Clegg, one of the greatest of heroines, without question, to be developed out of the little theater movement, is herself a most persistent thinker. She thinks something is wrong about her husband, who is a clerk and salesman by day and a hanger-away from home by night. The audience would like to tell her that he is attached to a certain Nellie, who lives at the other end of the town, instead of to her. But she must needs think the problem out in her own way. She surmises that her husband sometimes twists statements of fact about money out of correct alignment. The audience would like to inform her that he is a thoroughgoing liar, to say nothing of thief. But she must think that out, too. Finally, Jane's intellect compasses the character of her husband entirely, or seems to. But she, and the audience along with her, are wrong. And here, at the last moment, the humor of the play does perforce take on a tinge of irony. For Clegg, whom Jane is ordering to leave the house for good, and whom the audience is ready to shout at in derision, explains, like a polite god out of the machine, that he stole his employer's money, and indirectly his wife's, in order to embark with Nellie for lands across the ocean.

The Fine Acting

No better pair of actors is to be seen in New York than Miss Wycherly as Jane and Mr. Digges as Clegg. No production with a more persuasive illusion of actual family life is to be found on any Broadway stage than the one which Emmanuel Reicher, the Theater Guild director, has provided. Simplicity and naturalness are no names for the performance given by the two principals and their accomplished associates, notably Miss Westley as the mother and Mr. Munce, Clegg's friend from the past, tracking along hardly likes to think of it as being done over and over again, night after night, but prefers to fancy that it just happens the time one sees it and then and there becomes history.

THEATRICAL NOTES

It is reported from Madrid that at a date as yet unspecified the theaters are to close in protest against the new tax placed upon them by the national budget. The action has been favorably voted upon by a large number of owners, producers, managers and theatrical folk.

Sarah Bernhardt reappeared on the stage at Lyons, France, January 27, in René Fauchois's new play, "Rossini." She acts the composer's mother, Fauchois acts Rossini.

The beginning of February saw several new plays presented for the first time in the West End theaters of London. "Mr. Todd's Experiment" at the Queen's, "Tea for Three" at the Haymarket, "Pretty Peggy" at the Princes, "Just Like Judy" at St. Martin's, and "Mumsey" at the Little Theater, which is now completely restored and reconstructed after a fire. In addition to these new plays there are three revivals: Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" at the Royalty, Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Aldwych, and Matheson Lang's presentation of "Othello" at the New, with Arthur Bourchier as Iago.

"POMPEY THE GREAT" PRESENTED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Pompey the Great," tragedy by John Massfield, presented at St. Martin's Theater, London. The cast:

Antistia.....Miss Constance Robertson
 Philip.....Mr. Harvey Adams
 Cornelia.....Miss Esmé Biddle
 Julia.....Miss Ruth Taylor
 Q. C. Metellus Fuscus.....Mr. S. A. Cookson
 Cneius Pompeius Magnus, called Pompey the Great.....Sir Frank Benson
 C. Pompeius Theophrastus.....Mr. John R. Collins
 Marcus Porcius Cato.....Mr. J. Henry Twyford
 A. Gaius Lancer.....Mr. A. C. Bute
 L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.....Mr. Matthew Boulton
 Cotta, a Censorian.....Mr. Harold V. Neilson
 Marcus Atilius Glabrio.....Mr. Frank J. Russell
 Lucius Luccius.....Mr. Douglas Burbridge
 P. Lentulus Spinther.....Mr. Lloyd Pearson
 A Ship Captain.....Mr. T. G. Bailey
 A Ship Boy.....Mr. Andrew Leigh
 A Mate.....Mr. G. R. Spragg
 A Boatwain.....Mr. Donald Rieu
 Achilles (Egyptian).....Mr. A. K. Phillips
 Lucius Septimius.....Mr. S. King Lowry

LONDON, England—That the production of Mr. Massfield's prose tragedy, "Pompey the Great," at St. Martin's should synchronize with the run of "Julius Caesar" at St. James's is very fitting. The events dealt with in Shakespeare's play follow close upon those set forth in the modern work. Pompey having been slain B.C. 48, and his successor, Julius Caesar, some four years later. Shakespeare, as all the world knows, was not concerned to portray with accuracy historical events or historical character. His Brutus and his Julius Caesar show little or no resemblance to the men whose names they bear, since the effective illustration of his theme was always the great dramatist's first consideration.

History and Drama

Mr. Massfield, seeking in the same Roman period a subject for tragedy, has chosen, after the modern manner to keep close to historic fact; thereby, as it chances, he weakens his play. Conflict, whether of will or of personality, or both, is of the essence of drama; and the absence from the stage, through Pompey the Great, of Pompey's principal and dominating antagonist, leaves the element of conflict to his generals, and to his rival's various emissaries, who are but minor personages of the play. What would become of Shakespeare's Caesar did Antony, Julius, Brutus, and Cassius, not face one another upon the boards? Would Abraham Lincoln have filled the Lyric Theater at Hammersmith, for so many months, had the author not been able—with or without wrestling historic fact to his purpose—to confront his hero with the more formidable adversaries of his policy.

There, we think, that Mr. Massfield's noble tragedy somewhat fails. Yet, considered from another point of view, his Pompey does not—any more than did the man of history—call for very powerful opposition. The Roman Pompey was not, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, a big man. With Caesar as his ally, he might make a great figure; alone, he was not strong enough to stand. In Froide's words: "He had acquired a position by his negative virtues which was above his natural level, and misled him into overrating his capabilities." His was the tragedy, so often repeated in this world, as on the stage—vide "Hamlet," "Richard II," "The Pretender"—of a weak, well-meaning man thrust by circumstances into a position to which he was unequal. At heart a lover of peace, high minded and profoundly idealistic, he fell, amid the ruins of a constitution which had been undermined by the villainies of its representatives.

All this Mr. Massfield has faithfully portrayed in that vigorous, pitiful, yet poetical prose—full of vivid imagery and far-ranging thought—of which he is master. So poetically, indeed, is the tragedy written, and so welcome are the occasional lines of song put into the mouths of soldiers or of sailors, as choruses, that one wishes that Mr. Massfield had gone one step further, and given us a drama in verse. That he could have strengthened his work thereby, one feels confident. The theme calls for more relief, for more music. As it stands, one must be content with profusion of such thoughts as "the kindly mind lives always in a kindly city," and "there is a kind of nobleness blowing about the world."

Ovation for Sir Frank

A full house accorded Sir Frank Benson an ovation when he came on the stage as Pompey and proceeded to give an excellent rendering of a character well suited to his refined and intellectual style. Sir Frank has shown of late years a tendency sometimes to intone his lines, but—that drawback forgotten—he spoke with much power, and feeling the noble words allotted to him, and enunciated with a finish and clearness of diction that was a lesson to many a young actor.

Sir Frank Benson was called at the close. After making his bow, in company with the producer, he gave—the author being absent—a neat little speech of thanks to every one who had "started the ship upon so prosperous a voyage." Incidentally he told how, talking one day to Mr. Massfield concerning the origins of his play, he—Sir Frank—said: "You had, surely, your Empire in mind when it came to you." "No," replied the poet, "I was never in the Empire." Never, less, no two Roman plays now running in London can fail to observe the fact that the problems of history, though in varied forms, do recur again and again the world over.

THE HOME FORUM

Sunset in the Grand Cañon

About the time for the sun to set, I strolled along the rim wall to look into the cañon. I was beginning to feel something of its character and had growing impressions. Dark purple smoke veiled the cliffs deep down into the mesas. I walked along to where points of cliff ran out like capes and peninsulas all seemed, cracked, wrinkled, scarred, and yellow with age, with shattered, tottering ruins of rocks ready at a touch to go thundering down. I could not resist the temptation to crawl out to the farthest point, even though . . . when once seated on a bare promontory, two hundred feet from the regular rim wall, I felt isolated, unmoored.

The sun, a liquid red globe, had just touched its under side to the pink cliffs of Utah and fired a crimson flood of light over the wonderland mountains, plateaus, escarpments, mesas, domes, and turrets of the gorge. The rim wall of Powell's Plateau was a thin streak of fire, the timber above like grass of gold, and the long slopes below shaded from bright to dark. Point Sublime, bold and bare, ran out toward the plateau, jealously reaching for the sun. The Temple of Vishnu lay bathed in vapory clouds, and the Shinnu Altar shone with rays of glory.

The beginning of the wondrous transformation, the dropping of the day's curtain, was a rare and perfect moment. As the golden splendor sought out a peak, or mesa, or escarpment, I gave it a name to suit my fancy; and as, flushing, fading, its glory changed, sometimes I rechristened it. Jupiter's Chariot, brazen-wheeled, stood ready to roll into the clouds. . . . Castor and Pollux clasped hands over a Stygian river. . . . Dusk, a bold, black dome, was shrouded by the shadow of a giant mesa. The Star of Bethlehem glittered from the brow of Point Sublime. The Wraith, fleetly feathered curtain of mist, floated down among the ruins of castles and palaces like the ghost of a goddess. Vales of Twilight, dim, dark ravines . . . led into purple night.

"The last rosy gleam faded from the tip of Point Sublime; and as if that were a signal in all the cliffs and cañons below, purple, shadowy clouds marshaled their forces and began to sweep upon the battlements, to swing colossal wings into amphitheaters, slowly to inclose the magical sentinels. Night intervened, and a moving, changing, silent chaos pulsed under the bright stars.—Zane Grey.

"As a Little Child"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE tenth chapter of Mark there is recorded the tender story of Jesus blessing the little children, during which he uttered the luminous words, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Here the Master has again used one of those many metaphors which have been interpreted in many ways from many angles of vision. The meaning of this particular one, however, has never been regarded as unduly obscure, for the average person feels that he understands what Jesus meant by it. It is quite clear to every one that a little child typifies innocence, purity, trust, all of them spiritual qualities. But to the student of Christian Science there is a still deeper significance in this figure of speech and one which is discerned only through a comprehension of metaphysics.

Precisely what is the outstanding characteristic of a little child as distinguished from an adult? Obviously it is the absence in the former of what we know as human experience. A child has, as it were, no background of experience, against which he attempts to test the truth of every statement made to him. He accepts or rejects an idea purely at its face value, for as we all know, a little child is the most disconcertingly logical of all thinking creatures. The adult is prone either to laugh at, or to find irksome, the persistent "whys" of a child, and yet he is usually forced to admit the pertinence of the question. This is especially true with reference to childish queries about God, and many an adult has fled incontinently before some diminutive inquisitor. But nevertheless the child's questions demand answers and right answers, for in reality they are the questions to which the adult as well as the child needs to have answers, but which the adult has gradually given up hope of solving, and so attempts to conceal this hopelessness under a mask of assumed superiority and amused condescension.

Now when Jesus declared that unless one became as a little child it was impossible to enter the kingdom of God it is certainly of first importance to understand what he really meant and how that much-to-be-desired result may be accomplished. How can a man of threescore years, let us say, become as a little child? It is all very well to admonish that it be done, and every adult would certainly do it if he believed that he could; but just how can it be achieved? As has already been said, it is the absence of any background of human experience which is the real difference between a child and a grown-up. Is it not therefore self-evident that what Jesus was really commanding was that the truth of his statements be tested by some standard other than sense testimony, which is what we call human experience?

But only the study of Christian Science gives to us any other basis for judgment, and that basis is logic. On page 93 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Divine logic and revelation coincide." Obviously divine logic is nothing more nor less than accurate, infallible logic, which is the very thing lacking in every human system since the world began; but wherever divine logic does enter into consciousness there instantaneously is revelation. It was because Christ Jesus never abandoned true logic, regardless of what the physical senses might attempt to proclaim, that he was given the revelation that sin, sickness, and death do not exist. Before the tomb of Lazarus he remained steadfastly logical, while those about him abandoned themselves to unreasoning grief. Jesus could see plainly that death, being nothing but a supposed absence of life, could not be a fact and that life is a fact beyond question or doubt. Divine logic convinced him that opposite things cannot both be true, for if any given condition is true, then the opposite to it must be the opposite to the true, exactly as in the algebraic equation, in which a changed sign on one side of the equation requires a like change on the other side, else the equation ceases to be a mathematical fact. It would seem as if Jesus had reasoned something like this: Being alive myself I know that life is, therefore a supposed absence of life, called death, is not. On this occasion his reasoning was put to the most rigid test, for not only was it necessary to turn from sense testimony which proclaimed that Lazarus had been dead entirely too long to make any effort at resuscitation reasonable, but there was the added temptation to be swayed by the deep grief of his well-loved friends, the sisters of Lazarus. It is interesting to note in this narrative how Jesus first denied specifically the reality of death, but when he saw that the metaphysical import of this was wholly lost on his hearers, who were accusing him of faulty human diagnosis, he then spoke plainly in terms of their comprehension and said that as they judged death Lazarus was dead, nevertheless he would prove to them that he was not dead, and so he spoke, not to dead Lazarus, but to a living Lazarus, and bade him come forth—all with the simplicity and direct logic of a little child who is unmingled of any so-called human probabilities whatsoever.

Christ Jesus was divinely childlike also in his complete dependence upon his Father, and yet it was dependence growing from his accurate reasoning regarding the relationship between cause and effect. When he said "I and my Father are one," and "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things

soever he doeth these also doeth the Son likewise," he expressed this relationship exactly—this at-one-ment or at-one-ment.

When the adult speaks of becoming as a little child what does he really mean? Is he wishing just for the untrammelled joys of youth, or is he asking to have a clear vision of reality which comes only as the revelation flowering from the vine of divine logic? On pages 323 and 324 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy recognizes the importance of all this where she says, "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea."

The Home Newspaper

Dull and muffled now the tumult of the city comes to me:

Wagons rattle, hoofs are thudding, amid laughs and shouts of glee. Through the open window pouring floods the sultry summer air. And I see the sunlight shining, and the heavens, how blue and fair!

On the table just before me, gray and blurred, the paper lies. And I look its columns over breathlessly with hurried eyes. Dear old village names are in it, and to me the pictures come Of the people as they read it in the cottages at home.

By the window sits the grandsire in his leather-covered chair. While through darkened panes the daylight faintly falls and lingers there.

How the old man spells the fine print through his goggles rimmed with brass. And the pages crisply rustle as his smoothing fingers pass!

And I see around the table how the farm-girls read it too. By the faint and pallid glimmer of the lamp-light when he's through. Arms about each other's necks the while their fingers rough and brown. Roam the gray and wrinkled pages, line by line each column down.

And outside I see the walls shine white beneath their mossy thatch. And the light green of the chestnuts and the elms I faintly catch. And I hear the myriad plant-life growing on the earth's wide breast. While the vernal May-day softly sinks into its evening rest.

And I feel a subtle perfume from that dingy page unfold. Sweet as scent of budding flowers, strong as scent of field and soil. And a rich, pulsating music seems to billow through it all.

In whose quiet swell is mingled song of lark and lap-wing call. —Ola Hansson (tr. from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork).

On Board the Celestine

"She is the steamer Celestine, and she is but a little lady. The barometer has fallen and the wind has risen to unt the rain. I do not know where Celestine is going, and what is better, do not care. This is December, and this is Algiers, and I am tired of white glare and dust. The trees have slept all day. They have hardly turned a leaf. All day the sky was without a flaw, and the summer silence outside the town, where the dry road goes between hedges of prickly pears, was not reticent but vacuity. But I sail tonight, and I do not care where Celestine will take me. I do not care where I go with one whose godparents looked at her and called her that," says H. M. Tomlinson in "Old Junk."

"There is one place called Jidjelli we shall see, and there is another called Collo; and there are many others whose names I shall never learn, tucked away in the folds of the North African hills, where they come down to the sea between Algiers and Carthage. They will reveal themselves as I find my way to Tripoli of Barbary. I am bound for Tripoli, without any reason except that I like the name and admire Celestine."

"When I went aboard the wind was howling through the shipping in the harbor of Algiers. And again, Celestine is French, and so we can do little more than smile at each other to make visible the friendship of our two nations. A cable is clanking loud, and sailors run about and shout in great excitement, doing things I can see no reason for, because it is as dark as the forty days. Algiers is a dark, less cluster of lower stars, and presently those stars begin to revolve about us as though the wind really had got the sky loose. The Celestine is turning her head for the sea. The stars then speed by our masts and funnel till the last is gone. Good-by, Algiers!"

"The sea is now on our port beam, it goes before an inshore gale, and lifts us high, and turns us with a sudden betrayal of descent. Africa has vanished. Where Algiers probably was there are but several flat stars far away in the dark that soar in a hurry, and then collapse into the deep and are doused. But here is Le Capitaine. There is no need to be solicitous, of course, for Celestine. If her master is not a sailor, then all signs are wrong. He looks at me roguishly. Ah! His ship rolls. But the mistake, it is not his. What would I have? She was built in England. Voilà!"

"He is a little dark man, with quick, questioning eyes, and hair like a clothes-brush. . . . When he is talking to me he is embarrassingly playful. He is so gay and friendly to me whenever he sees me. But when one of the staff does that which is not down in the book, I become alarmed. Monsieur bangs the table till the cruet-stoppers leap out."

"Out comes the master's English

Grammar, for he is wishful to know us better before I leave him. And he shall. To this Frenchman I determine to be nobler than I was made. I think I would teach him English all the way to Cochinchina. He writes in his note-

Millet at Barbizon

"Early in October, 1855, a young American artist, Edward Wheelwright, came to Barbizon with a letter of introduction to Millet from his intimate

action, and would make his companion notice how a good laborer never wastes his strength, and expends neither more nor less, but exactly the degree of force that is required for his object. And he would point out the



"Off for Work," an etching by Jean François Millet

book, very slowly, while his tongue comes out to look on, a sentence like this: 'Les nombres Francaise, they are most easy that the English language.' Then I put him right; and then he rises, reaches his hands up to my shoulders, looks earnestly in my eyes, and la-la's my National Anthem."

"For more than a week we washed about in the surf of a high, dark coast toward Tunis. We might have been on the windward side of Ultima Thule. Supposing you could have been taken down from your fog and mid-day lamps of London, and put with me in the Celestine and told that that sudden land looming through the murk could be yours if you could guess its name, then you would have guessed nothing below the fortieth parallel. . . . Yet the common sky of North Africa might be the heaven of the first morning, innocent of knowledge that night is to come. It is not a hard blue roof; your sight is lost in the atmosphere which is azure. The sun more than shines; his beams ring on the rocks, and glance in colors from the hills. From a distance the flowers on a hill slope will pour down to the sea in such a torrent of hues that you might think the arch of the rainbow you saw there had collapsed in the sun and was now rolls and cascades. The grove of palms holding their plumes above a white village might be delicate penicillings on the yellow sheet of desert. The heat is a balm. The shadows are stains of indigo on the roads and pale walls."

"We anchored and there was Tripoli, standing round a little bay, with its buildings, variously colored, crowded to the west, and slender minarets standing as masts over the flat decks of the houses. I landed at a narrow water-gate, and the Turkish officials regarded me as though I had come to remove the country. When I wished to embark again these curious people in uniform were even more serious than when I arrived. After a long hesitation, permission was given me to go to leave Tripoli, and my ship's boatmen pointed out the urgent need to supply a certain rowboat in the bay with that morsel of paper."

"Tripoli, like other towns on these shores, looks as though it were crumbling away. Where stones fall, there they lie. In the center of the town there is a marble triumphal arch in honor of Marcus Aurelius. Years night account for some of its ruins, but not all; yet it still stands cold, haughty, austere, though decrepit, in Tripolitan mud, with mean stucco and plaster buildings about it. The arch itself is filled in, and is used as a dwelling. Its tenant is a green-grocer."

The Rock Pool

Bright as a fallen fragment of the sky, Mid shell-encrusted rocks the sea-pool shone. Glassing the sunset-clouds in its clear heart, A small enchanted world enwalled apart.

In diamond mystery, Content with its own dreams, its own strict zone Of urchin woods, its fairy lights and bars. Its daisy-disked anemones and rose-feathered stars.

—Alfred Noyes.

friend, William Hunt, who had lately left France to settle in Boston. Fired by Hunt's enthusiasm for the talent and character of the Barbizon master, writes Julia Cartwright in "Jean François Millet, His Life and Letters," "the young man lost no time in presenting himself at Millet's door. In a letter written at the time, he thus describes this first interview:

"Presently I found myself in Millet's atelier and in the presence of the great man. I had been told that he was a rough peasant, but peasant or no peasant, Millet is one of Nature's noblemen. He is a large, strong, deep-chested man, with a full black beard, a gray eye that looks through and through you, and so far as I could judge during the moment when he took off a broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned hat, a high rather than a broad forehead. He made me think at once of Michelangelo and of Richard Coeur de Lion."

"After a few minutes' conversation about Hunt the young American explained the object of his visit and asked Millet if he would give him a course of lessons, or at least let him have the benefit of his advice. Millet examined some drawings which he had brought with him and criticized them kindly but freely; but, some other visitors having been introduced, Wheelwright took his leave, saying he would return the next day. When he came back Millet told him at once that he could not take him as a pupil, but that if he liked to engage a room in a neighboring house, and bring him his drawings, he would give him the best advice that he had to offer."

"Wheelwright left the studio under the impression that Millet was by no means inclined to give him any instruction, and went back to Paris that evening, much disappointed. But the strong personality of the painter, his handsome, intelligent, honest face, the grand dignity of his manner, the serious charm of his conversation, had impressed him deeply, and a week or two afterwards he returned to Barbizon and paid Millet a second visit. This time the painter agreed to superintend his studies, but observed he should have to charge a very high price, as his time was precious, and named what seemed to him the formidable sum of one hundred francs a month. To his surprise Wheelwright agreed readily."

"Within a week he had taken a room in a neighboring cottage, and was settled in his new quarters, where he remained from the 29th of October, 1855, to the 23d of June, 1856. During that time he lived in daily intercourse with Millet, and has left us not only a minute account of his home and way of living, but many interesting fragments of his conversations. He tells us how he found the painter digging in his garden, and how in their walks together on the plain, he would often take the spade out of the astonished laborer's hands and show him how well he could handle it. Millet, he says, was never tired of watching the peasants at work on the plain—the women pulling potatoes and carrying them home in sacks on those autumn days; the men plowing and carting manure, or hoeing and digging the ground. The rise and fall of the line, the regular movement of the spade, had for him a curious fascination. He liked to watch the unconscious grace of the digger's

Mont Beuvray in Burgundy

But, after all, why climb Beuvray? When you are up there what is to be seen but a view, and what mean those twenty miles of Gaulish roads through a wilderness of boughs? To which I reply, that in all France there is but one Beuvray.

You will find more romantic peaks in the Alps of Provence; grander mountains in volcanic Auvergne; in the Alps you will see summits clothed in eternal snow, beside which the mount is but a molehill; but nowhere will you find such a hill as this, whose flanks have echoed to the tramp of Caesar's legions; whose crest—the council chamber of kings and generals—has flamed through long nights with the beacon fires of a great city.

For this Beuvray is no other than Bibracte, the Gaulish oppidum that Caesar speaks of as "Oppido Aduro longae maximo et copiosissimo." By far the finest and largest town of the "Edui." Tradition has rumored it for centuries as the site of an ancient city, but many had supposed that Autun was the place referred to, until the researches of M. Lulliot, the antiquary of Hamont's delightful work, "The Mount," settled the problem once for all.

By a grassy woodland path, winding up through ferns and bracken, you come to the terrace on the summit of the hill, now clear of the ubiquitous trees. Here, on the site of the ancient temple to the Dea Bibracte, one of the many Gaulish deities, M. Lulliot has erected a chapel in Romanesque style, dedicated to St. Martin. Tradition has given much prominence to the doings of St. Martin here, and it seems probable that the saint did visit Bibracte, about the year 377, on the way to Autun. Legend has it that here he overthrew a pagan temple, arousing thereby such fierce anger among the inhabitants that he escaped only by a miraculous leap of his ass across the gorge of Malvaux (Malvaux valley) to the southwest of the mount, where the animal's hoof-prints are still to be seen!

When once we had got our bearings, and accustomed ourselves to the silence and solitude of the spot, we began to feel the charm of the lonely plateau, and to realize its attractions for those who would live close to nature and to the past. When first we had visited it, on a bright autumn afternoon, not a leaf was astir upon the golden oaks, not a spray of the bramble trembled, not a rustle was heard among the dead ferns in the grass; only, from far away, in the valley below, came the rumble of a distant cart wheel.—From "Burgundy, the Splendid Duchy," by Percy Allen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Railroad and the Personal Equation

THE President has signed the Railroad Bill, and, as a result, at the first minute of yesterday morning the various systems in the United States returned, from the position of national control, in which they had been placed by the war, to private ownership. The demand of the railroad men for nationalization has, therefore, been definitely refused, just as it has already been refused by the government in England. In France, where a sort of dual control exists, the disagreement between the different managements and the workers has culminated in the usual strike. Quite recently there has been the same turmoil both in Spain and Germany, so that there is no difficulty at all in reaching the conclusion that the whole railroad world is in a state of commotion.

No doubt this is very largely a reflection of the state of mental unrest prevailing everywhere, but it has a peculiar significance all the same. It is a phenomenon which has been noted as of regular occurrence, that every great war is followed by a more or less dangerous period of social and industrial reconstruction. This was markedly so after the signing of the Peace of Utrecht, and even more markedly so, a century later, after Waterloo. That the unrest of this period of difficulty has never been so violent or so widespread as today, is due to a sufficiency of obvious reasons, but this does not entirely account for the conditions prevailing over the railroad systems of the world. To find the roots of these conditions it is necessary to dig a little deeper.

First, then, the railroads are an industry of particular national and international importance. They are what the man in the street, with his intense delight in finding a catch-phrase, and then working it to death, would call a pivotal industry. Even if that man in the street should never move out of his native village, he is dimly conscious that both he and the village are largely dependent upon the railroads. This is, no doubt, partly due to the daily object lessons of the smoking engine and the crashing siding, which render the railroads far more real and familiar, to the average man, than the great liners and ocean tramps, or the shafts and chimneys of the mining districts. In this way a quaint sort of prestige has attached itself to the railroad unions. They have assumed something of the "You cannot do without me" air of the medieval smith, and they seem occasionally to forget the coal-field as completely as the smith was apt to forget the hammer-pounds.

Then, again, the railroads, unconsciously in a way, have entered deeply into politics. They have a great vote to deliver, and they are admirably organized for its delivery. Now the statesman may ignore votes, it is the courage to do that that largely constitutes statesmanship, but the politician rarely does anything of the sort, and so, in a rather disconcerting way, the railroads have a tendency to intrude themselves into politics, and so to complicate the political situation. It is just this tendency which is manifesting itself, the world over, at the present moment. We are so important, urge the railwaymen, that our interests should be considered practically before all others, and the new era of nationalization should begin with the companies for which we work. Then comes the somewhat threatening addenda: If you do not meet our demands we shall strike.

But the difficulty does not end here. Just as the growth of an empire may make the question of a protective tariff a problem within that empire—the British Commonwealth is face to face with this very problem today—so the extraordinary success of the railroad unions, and the colossal dimensions of the railroad world, have raised up an opponent to the nationalizationist in the person of the syndicalist. The syndicalist may be described as a return to type. He merely proposes to substitute the railroad worker for the shareholder, and to carry on the railroads in the interests of the new shareholders precisely as they were carried on in the interests of the old. This idea, human nature being what it is, opens up a delightful prospect of the transfer of the war of Capital and Labor to the industries, the collier demanding the last cent for his coal and the farmer for whatever he can raise on his farm, the railroad syndicate and the shipping syndicate requiring the very utmost for transportation, whilst an unfortunate central bureau attempts to coordinate prices, under the threat of strikes from the clothiers, the iron foundries, and the bakers, if their prices are directly or indirectly affected.

Meantime, however, the immediate demand is that the railroads should be taken out of the category of competition, and nationalized as a great state industry. Now this may or may not be a good thing, but let no person make any mistake as to what it means: it means a tremendous stride along the road the end of which is state Socialism, but it does not mean the end of strikes. At this present moment a great strike is raging on the French lines, the lead in which has been taken, not by the employees of the private companies, but by those of the State-Railroads. The recent strike in Great Britain was ordered and fought out by the unions whilst the lines were entirely under the control of the State, and the same conditions have led to the same results in the United States. Human nature is human nature, the phrase is not less true because it is trite. The nationalization of railroads may purify railroad finance by extinguishing a source of private profit, but it will not purify men's hearts or remove any of the selfish causes of future trouble. It may, on the contrary, not inconceivably, add to these.

Does any person imagine, for instance, that other workers, in other fields, are going to be satisfied with less than the terms of the best government service, or that any government can continue, for long, logically or successfully, to resist such claims? Why should a letter carrier work for less than a railroad man, and why should the post office be, anywhere, a government service and the telegraph office not? Any person who thinks at all can

see the logical and inevitable consequences of so great a change, and must make up his mind whether he desires it or not.

The Accountants and Miss Harris Smith

THE step taken recently by the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, in Great Britain, in electing Miss Harris Smith an honorary member of the society marks the final breaking down of yet another barrier between women and the professions. Here, as elsewhere, the struggle has been a long one. As far back as 1880, Miss Harris Smith applied to the society, then comparatively newly formed, and considered more liberal than the older Institute of Chartered Accountants, for admission to its membership. At that time, just over thirty years ago, the practice of women engaging in business, in any capacity, was still looked upon with a considerable degree of disfavor, and met with very pronounced opposition. A woman entering upon a business vocation was regarded as doing something very much out of the usual, and teaching was about the only profession she could engage in as a matter of course.

For several years before 1880, however, Miss Harris Smith had been carrying on the work of an accountant, and carrying it on with remarkable success. When, therefore, she sought the recognition of membership from the Incorporated Society, she sought it entirely on her merits as a practicing accountant. In making her application, Miss Smith left no doubt on this score. She laid her business before the society, showed exactly the class of work she was capable of doing and the kind of trust that was reposed in her, and, in a characteristic letter, asked for "justice and equality." She had no desire, she said, to set up in opposition to men, but she recognized that there was a wide field of usefulness for a woman in the accounting profession, especially in the direction of helping other women just starting in business. Therefore, she desired to qualify in every way possible. In spite of all this, however, her application was refused, entirely on account of her sex.

Like all true pioneers, Miss Harris Smith was in no wise disconcerted by this refusal. Accountancy was not a closed profession, and she set about to show that she could accomplish without membership of a recognized society everything that an accountant might be expected to accomplish. Moreover, all through the long-drawn-out effort made in the nineties of last century by accountants legally to "close" the profession against women, Miss Smith worked steadily in opposition to the movement. Not only did she write against the proposal with great ability, but she devoted much of her time to interviewing members of Parliament, thus assuring their fullest enlightenment on the subject from the women's point of view. In every way, in fact, Miss Smith kept the path open, and awaited confidently the inevitable triumph of her contentions.

The first installment of this triumph came toward the end of 1918, shortly before the passing of the act enfranchising women, when the Incorporated Society secured the amendment of its charter so as to enable the society to admit women. The crowning of her work was signalized, the other day, when the society made the fullest amende in its power by electing Miss Smith one of its honorary members.

Canadian Trade

THE speech made recently before the members of the Ottawa Board of Trade by the Hon. Arthur Meighan, Canadian Minister of the Interior, on the effect of the war upon the world's trade must have contributed considerably to the clarifying of a complex question. When Dean Swift wrote his famous Drapier's Letters, some 300 years ago, he traded quite unblushingly, and with overwhelming success, upon the popular conviction as to the inscrutable mystery of finance. It was, of course, a popular conviction long before Swift's day, and it has remained a popular conviction ever since. There is, perhaps, no more common phrase today than "the mystery of the exchange." Mr. Meighan, however, dealt with the matter with the ease of a man to whom it presents no mysteries or difficulties, and his elucidation of the question, as far as it concerned Great Britain, was a very able piece of work.

Perhaps the most generally useful part of Mr. Meighan's speech, however, was that wherein he sought to present a picture of the tremendous changes which the past few years have brought about in the allocation of the world's business. Nations, Mr. Meighan declared, which were believed to have strangle holds have been compelled to take a lesser share. Others have forged to the front. Commodities that, in other years, moved from east to west, now move from west to east. Centers of population have shifted. Areas of consumption have changed, and it is as yet quite problematical what the sorting out will be when the world attains, once again, to normal conditions.

Canada, of course, is one of those countries which have "forged ahead," as far as trade is concerned. In spite of the tremendous demand which the war made upon her, upon her man-power, and upon her other resources, the volume of Canadian trade has steadily increased. Indeed, the latest returns available show that, for the calendar year 1919, all records have been broken, and that Canada has, today, a very large trade balance in her favor. The total trade for the year amounted to \$2,235,928,072. The exports amounted to \$1,204,920,372 and the imports to \$941,007,700, leaving a balance in favor of the Dominion of \$353,812,672. This balance in favor of Canada has been mostly secured through her trade with Great Britain, the imports from Great Britain being \$87,516,819, as against exports to the value of \$528,035,149. On the other hand, where the United States is concerned the position is reversed. Canada, unable to procure goods in sufficient quantities from other sources, has been buying from the United States very greatly in excess of her exports, so much so, indeed, that her adverse balance with the United States is not far short of the balance in her favor with the United Kingdom.

All these conditions are matters for readjustment,

within the next few years. But, in regard to this readjustment, one fact stands out with abundant clearness, namely, that all countries have an opportunity to gain in the process. The great need of the world today is production. It is a lesson that is being expounded from the platforms of every country. Mr. Meighan was right when he remarked, as he did at Ottawa the other day, that whilst Canada had doubled her trade within the past six years, there was no reason why she should not double it again within the next three.

China, Japan, and the Opium Traffic

FROM time to time, attention has been directed in this paper to a peculiarly shameful phase of the Japanese "method" in China, namely, the deliberate attempt to re-enslave the country by means of a carefully organized illicit trade in opium and its derivatives. The charge which this involves is one which the Japanese authorities indignantly deny, and the Japanese propagandist seeks to discredit with ridicule. But the existence of the trade is, of course, beyond dispute. A record of its character and extent has been made by several well-known authorities, and finds a place in the United States official report on the matter.

In that report, which related chiefly to Manchuria, it was pointed out that it was always possible for the lowest class of Chinese laborer to purchase an injection from any of the so-called Japanese drug stores at an average price of 2 cents in American money. The same report declared that the customs statistics concerning the importation of morphia into Manchuria could not be relied upon, "owing to the enormous quantities brought into the country illicitly from Japanese sources."

The latest news on the subject is significant. It shows that, in spite of the really valiant effort being made by the Chinese to cope with the evil, and enforce the anti-opium laws, the traffic amongst the Chinese themselves, where the influence of Japan predominates, is spreading rapidly. Thus, the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking recently received a copy of a list, presented to the Civil Governor of Tsinan, showing the number of dealers of morphia in the city. There were ninety-six in all, fifty-two Japanese, thirty-nine Chinese, and five Russians. The Civil Governor at once took action against the Chinese, but the Japanese dealers, owing to Japan's "extraterritorial rights," can only be dealt with by the Japanese authorities. So far, no move has been made against them.

When Washington Got His LL.D.'s

AFTER all, it appears that Lincoln was not by any means the first American to express the opinion that the character and achievements of Washington were beyond the eulogistic powers of ordinary men. Thanks to the disclosures of Washingtoniana that accompany the celebration of February 22 as Washington Day, it seems clear that no less a personage than Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, took pains to say, in a letter written to Washington himself, under date of April 26, 1781, "We cannot add to the Accumulation of Glory which shines around the Name of Washington." President Stiles, however, did not carry this view to its logical conclusion, for the very object of his letter, in spite of the high compliment implied in the words here quoted, was to propose the addition to the laurels, already then accumulated, of one more wreath in the form of an honorary degree from Yale. And Washington, obviously not insensible to the honor, or to the import of the admiring educator's compliment, willingly accepted.

There is much of the old-fashioned courtesy in the formal phrases of the letters exchanged between the college president and the commander-in-chief of the young nation's army. As quoted in a recent issue of the Yale News, with words over-capitalized and much abbreviated according to the old custom, they take the reader back indeed to a bygone time, but they bring home to him the fact that the American national hero of the moment, in all the flush of a great victory at arms, was yet of a nature to put aside indignantly the suggestion of one Colonel Nicola, that he should allow himself to be named king, at the same time that he accepted a New England academic tribute in a fashion that perhaps established a precedent for a method of conferring honors in a country that recognizes no royalty of birth.

President Stiles' letter, conveying to the distinguished recipient the pleasing knowledge that the "Pres'dt & Fellows" of Yale were "ambitious of the honor of enrolling his Name in our Register & Archives, among those whose literary merits entitle them to the highest academic Dignities," in short, to the "Degree of the Doctorate of Laws," was answered on May 15, following, with due appreciation of "the polite manner in which you are pleased to request my acceptance of this distinguished mark of favor" and with the expression of a wish that Yale might become "a useful seminary of learning" and that President Stiles might be, in the hands of Providence, "the happy instrument for making it advance of the happiness of mankind." Thus it came about that George Washington became an honorary graduate of Yale in December, 1781, with the title LL. D.

On first thought, one might imagine the dignified general proceeding in solemn state to the halls of the university to receive his honor. But a little examination of the surrounding events leads to the inference that he received his degree by the hand of another, probably the Colonel Humphrey mentioned in a subsequent letter of President Stiles. The date, December, 1781, also takes on new meaning in the light of other occurrences of the time. Washington had won the victory of Yorktown in mid-October. His success there was recognized throughout the states as virtually ending the War of Revolution, and the country was for a time given over to rejoicing. Washington was the hero of the hour. He had left the army immediately after the Cornwallis surrender, and had betaken himself to Philadelphia, to report in person to the Congress. Yale's tribute, therefore, was given as a laurel wreath to one who was looked upon as the deliverer of his country,

the "Defender of the Liberty & Rights of Humanity" as well as "the Mæcenas of Science & Literature."

And after all, the degree from Yale came as a fitting complement to the similar degree conferred by Harvard five years earlier. As the one marked Washington's service in bringing the war for American independence to a successful culmination, so the other was a token of the general appreciation of his leadership in securing the initial victory and forcing the evacuation of Boston. Strange times, in a way, for attention to academic honors, while the country was so earnestly preoccupied with war! Yet both colleges were rather intimately associated with outstanding events of the war period. And although Harvard antedated Yale in the conferring of honors upon the nation's first great military leader, in granting him, on March 17, 1776, what appears to have been the first honorary degree, barring one, ever voted there, Yale has the priority in the matter of actual-visitation, since Washington was entertained there over the night of June 28, 1775, when, with Charles Lee, then newly made a major-general, he was on his way to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take command of the American army, just outside the gates of Harvard, on July 2.

Editorial Notes

WITH quotations for Liberty Bonds shading off noticeably from par, a certain class of so-called "small" holders are apparently tempted to sell, on a "stop loss" basis. Perhaps any of that sort might do well to consider, however, that the United States is not likely to go bankrupt, and failing such a contingency, its bonds are good for both principal and interest. And the rate of return on them, at present prices, is rather better than any savings bank is accustomed to pay.

IN a recent series of meetings in which something like 2000 students of Yale University were stirred to a realization of religion as a potent force in life, undergraduates were brought face to face with such questions as these: "If everywhere people acknowledge that the teachings of Christ are true, why do they not adopt them and live them in their own lives?" "Do you realize what would be the tremendous significance here at Yale if we were to have a moral springtime and allow our moral natures to thaw out?" Answers might be interesting, too, if drawn from other circles than merely those centering in the Yale undergraduate meetings.

THE yellow primrose by the water's brim, and elsewhere, no longer is allowed to retain its former characteristics. It is to be endowed with some of the uncomfortable experiences from which heretofore the vegetable world was considered immune. Experiments showing how flowers wake or sleep, how vegetables are abashed or roots are riotous, make one inclined to apologize to Mr. Punch for ever having smiled aloud at the gentleman, mentioned in his pages, whose recipe for catching a rabbit was to get behind a hedge and make a noise like a turnip.

A PENNY account book, some paste, and the stamps from grown-ups' letters represented the beginning of a celebrated collection of stamps now housed in the British Museum. Children of the present day have abandoned paste, and have a larger selection of stamps to draw from than their grandfathers and grandmothers. For instance, before 1864 a solitary stamp would have adorned the page adjudicated to Poland. Within the last fourteen months, over 300 varieties have been issued, and there seems no reason to believe that the flow will cease.

IT is pleasant to think of ancient Strasbourg as once more, as of old, a center of learning. In the sixteenth century Strasbourg took its place among the notable educational centers. The French Revolution put an end to its activities. Napoleon tried to revive it as an Imperial Academy, but its glory had departed. The French Parliament is asked now to make a state grant of a large sum, and, under new and wider ideals, the investment may turn out one of the best.

THE latest charge against prohibition is that the difficulties of its enforcement have driven the commissioner of internal revenue out of his job. Before this announcement is allowed to add any great momentum to the present anti-prohibition drive, however, readers may well put alongside it that other announcement that the commissioner is preparing to become manager for the former Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, in the coming presidential campaign.

"NULLIFICATION," a word familiarly used in the United States a half century or so ago, seems again to be coming into use by politicians or political factions. Now, as then, it is urged as the right of the individual states to disregard or override a provision of the federal Constitution, then on the question of slavery, now on the question of the right of the rum power, so-called, to perpetuate itself despite the law of the land.

AFTER seventy years of rather vigorous activity, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has gone out of existence. Still, the phoenix-like emergence of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters intimates, after all, that the association was only serving a kind of apprenticeship to the real thing. Presumably it is the league that will actually do the business.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON has recently appealed against his former opponent in the Dardanelles, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, being included in the black list of war criminals. He was a clean fighter, says Sir Ian, played fair during our one brief armistice, and never, as he so easily might have done, shelled our clearing stations or hospital ships.

ALMOST anybody in high official position nowadays can get a crumb of comfort from the fact that posterity is proverbially kinder than contemporaries. What the critics of their day did for Washington and Lincoln, therefore, is at least enough to justify President Wilson in congratulating himself that he is in good company.